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ALIA SPEAKS AT TIRANA AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

AU111837 Tirana ATA in English 1037 GMT 11 Oct 86

["The 35th Anniversary of the Creation of the Higher Institute of Agriculture Celebrated -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Attends" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 11 (ATA) -- The 35th anniversary of the creation of the Higher Institute of Agriculture was celebrated amidst a great enthusiasm yesterday, on the first day of the "Week of Enver". The celebration was also attended by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Raziz Alaia. He was accompanied by the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, and the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi.

A big rally was organized in the main square of the institute. Attending were also the first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Piro Kondi; the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti; the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, the minister of agriculture, Themie Tomai, and other comrades.

The rally was declared open by the rector of the institute, Prof. Lufter Xhuveli, who thanked Comrade Ramiz Alia for the great honour he made to them by attending the celebrations.

Amidst great enthusiasm the rally was addressed by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

It is a special pleasure for me to take part in this beautiful, joyful festivity, the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Higher Institute of Agriculture. Being one of the first milestones in the development of our higher education, the institute has made and makes a valuable contribution tothe development and progress of the country, said Comrade Ramiz Alia at the beginning of his speech.

It is not fortuitous that we celebrate this beautiful festivity in the jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the PLA and its 9th congress. Only 10 years after the founding of the party and 7 years after the liberation of the homeland, the party and our beloved, unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, took the decision on the creation of the Higher Institute of Agriculture in Tirana.

The creation and consolidation of our higher agricultural education is one of the major victories of our school. After the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana, this institute is the biggest center of the higher education. Different natual, technical, biological and economic subjects are taught in this education, scientific and publishing complex. Over the past decades, your institute has gained valuabe experience and has contsantly enhanced its contribution to the socioeconomic transformation of the countryside, to the all-round development of agriculture. Twelve thousand higher cadres have graduated from this institute and today they work throughout our homeland.

The party highly esteems the work of the specialists and cadres of agriculture, most of whom have finished studies in this institute. They distinguish themselves with their fruitful activity, their close links with the people, their spirit of sacrifice and professional passion.

EC-CEMA MEETING IN GENEVA DISCUSSED

AU080640 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 3 Oct 86 P 4

[Vladimir Ivanov article from Geneva: "With an Empty Basket"]

[Text] A meeting of experts from the CEMA organization and from the EC has taken place in Geneva. The CEMA representatives arrived with the unmistakable intention of further intensifyng the demands contained in the postulates of the Helsinki Final Act about a wide expansion of mutually advantageous economic relations between the two communities. The contacts between CEMA and the EC, in which Bulgaria participated as well, have existed for several years. Taking into account the important role which the two organizations are playing in the system of contemporary economic relations on an international scale, the socialist countries are proposing to establish official relations, which are likely to develop in conformity with the concept of the two organizations. It is precisely for the purpose of specifying this position in detail, by adequate proposals, that CEMA sent its experts to Geneva. The meeting was not only aimed at getting the delegations mutually acquainted, but at mapping out the methods and means for an effective development of official relations betwen CEMA and the EC.

How can we describe the results of the Geneva meeting? We addressed this question to the leader of the CEMA delegations, Zdislaw Kurowski, deputy secretary of CEMA.

He stated as follows: "At the Geneva meeting two approaches to this important problem became evident. The aspiration of CEMA is to resolve the problems of economic cooperation in a constructive manner, while the EC experts showed their obvious wish to arbitrarily interpret the agreements of Helsinki and to haggle as long as they have not obtained onesided advantages. We are against such an approach.

As a matter of fact, just as THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has reported, the EC experts in Geneva arrived here with empty baskets, just for "a chat," even without the necessary, appropriate authority to conduct negotiations, and obviously just tried to "gain advantage for their side." As a result of this approach, the experts meeting ended without producing any results whatsoever as regards cooperation between CEMA and the EC, except for the fact that it was decided to hold another meeting.

The new political way of thinking demands that these outdated approaches be abandoned, since these are concepts for negotiating from a position of strength and for seeking one-sided advantage. Such concepts and approaches are just leading to a deadlock and further intensify confrontation between countries with different social systems.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to attentively and was often punctuated by acclamations for our glorious party.

After the rally, Comrade Ramiz Alia visited the exhibition of the amateur painters, students and working people of the Higher Institute of Agriculture, the museum, and the new central building of the institute which was inaugurated on this occasion, the museum of the institute, which reflects the road of the development of this important teaching and scientific center, which has powerfully backed up the intensification and modernization of the socialist agriculture. Comrade Ramiz Alia also attended a lesson hour. Then Comrade Ramiz Alia left, being seen off with great love by the students and pedagogues.

ZERI I POPULLIT REPORTS AWP DISTRICT CONFERENCES

AU151696 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian carries reports on recent AWP district conferences.

On 21 September the paper publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word report by Halil Lalaj on the 20th Librazhd District AWP conference held on 18-19 September. The report delivered to the conference by Naunka Bozo, first secretary of Librazhd district AWP Committee, dealt with "the need for new stress in the leadership work of the party organs and basic organizations to meet production tasks and tasks in other fields." Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, also attended and addressed the meeting as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The report states that the conference elected the leading party organs and the delegates to the Ninth AWP Congress. Zenel Hysa was elected as the new first secretary of the Librazhd district AWP Committee.

ZERI I POPULLIT of 23 September carries on page 2 a 1,200-word account of the proceedings of the 24th Lezhe District AWP conference held "recently." Mentor Muca, the district's AWP committee first secretary, delivered a report on "the further elevation of the party's leading role and the militant role of communists in fulfilling all tasks, particularly the economic ones." Pilo Peristeri, AWP Central Committee member, attended as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference also elected leading party organs and delegates to the Ninth AWP Congress. Hiqmet Cuka was elected as first secretary of the Lezhe District AWP Committee.

A similar 1,100-word report on the proceedings of the 25th Kolonje District AWP Conference, where a report was delivered by Hiqmet Cuka, first secretary of the AWP committee, is published on page 2 of ZERI I POPULLIT of 24 September. The conference was attended by Xhorxhi Robo, AWP Central Committee secretary. The conference elected the leading organs in the district and delegates to the Ninth AWP Congress. Mihallaq Qirjako was elected first secretary of the Kolonje District AWP committee.

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 8 October 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word report by Vangjel Stafa on the Fier District AWP Conference, and a 1,100-word report by Kostaq Duka on the Pogradec District AWP Conference. The report by Vangjel Stafa covers the Fier District AWP conference held on 29-30 September. Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the conference as AWP Central Committee delegate. The conference reelected Pali Miska as first secretary of the district AWP Committee.

The report by Kostaq Duka covers the Pogradec District AWP conference held "recently." Rahman Hanku, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference as AWP Central Committee delegate. The conference elected Belul Lufo as first secretary of the district AWP committee, in place of Myfit Troqe.

While drawing the balance sheet of the 45-year-long road traversed by our party since its founding, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, we notice with satisfaction that radical changes have been made in all the fields, in economy, culture, socialist relations in production and in the standard of living. Agriculture has undergone ceaseless transformation and this process has been and remains the target of the economic policy of the party and the plans for the country's development. The agriculture has become an inexhaustible source of consumer goods for the people, the socialist accumulation and the export. By attaining high yields in the main crops, our collectivized agriculture has taken great steps forward.

This year in particular, very good results are being reached. More production than last year are taken and are being taken in maize, beans, cotton, vegetables, potato, sunflower, tobacco, rice, etc. In the districts like Lushnje and Fier and in some thousand of hectares there are taken averagely over 60 and 65 quintals of maize per hectare. Such a growth of the agricultural production has never been seen before.

Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of the work being made in our country for the all-sided training of the specialists, their continuous qualification and their close cooperation with the cooperativists. He evaluated the achievements in the all-sided strengthening of our school, particularly its scientific and pedagogical modernisation and its integration with the science and production.

An intensive work is being made in our school, he said further on, to link the scientific and professional training of the youth, their teachings and education, with the revolutionary practice. One of the interesting forms in this direction are also the youth actions, these great schools of the development and progress of the life of the country and of the younger generation itself. The younger generation is making its valuable contribution through new initiatives it is undertaking frequently.

Today, when we are celebrating this jubilee event together, the whole of Albania has begun the "Week of Enver" full of enthusiasm and work, with brilliant patriotism and legitimate feelings of pride. Now, it has already become a tradition that October 16, the birthday of our glorious leader, the heroic leader of the masses, the teacher and beloved educator of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha be a day of intensive work for the communists and all the working people, young and old.

The actions and activities of this week and these days are a homage of the entire people to the brilliant deed and inextinguishable memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Enver Hoxha is the model of communist work, of self-denial for the lofty interests of the homeland and the people.

In this week and these days there are brilliantly manifested as rarely before the all-sided political-moral values of our people: initiative and creativeness, nobility of their sentiments, the spirit of solidarity and sacrifice for the lofty interests of socialism, voluntarism and sound education. These days everyone enhances his contribution to the society.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is always present in our everyday work, in our joys and victories, because in every achievement, in every victory, everywhere it is his hand, it is his mind and contribution. But this year on the eve of the great celebrations we are looking forward to, the memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha inspires and instigates us more than ever. Everyone, every Albanian in the country and city, said Comrade Ramiz Alia in conclusion, is experiencing this.

GOTSEV SPEAKS ON REYKJAVIK, USSR INITIATIVES

AU160851 Sofia BTA in English 1950 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] New York, October 15 (BTA corr.) -- Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, made a statement at the general policy debate of the First Committee of the UN General Assembly (on political and security issues).

The fact that detailed and useful talks were held in Reykjavik and that the two sides came close to reaching an agreement for substantial steps towards reducing nuclear weapons, is satisfying, he said.

Expressing regret that a historic chance for reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons has been missed through the fault of the American side, the Bulgarian representative stressed that the U.S. should give up its intention of militarizing space. He expressed the hope that the dialogue between the USSR and the U.S. will continue and the experience acquired in Reykjavik will not be lost.

In order to build a peaceful world it is necessary to set up an all-embracing system of international security in the political, military, economic and humane fields, the Bulgarian representative said, drawing attention to the initiative put forth by the group of the socialist countries in the UN for the duscussion of this issue at the current 41st session of the UN General Assembly. He stressed the paramount importance of the wide-scale Soviet programme of January 15 this year for eliminating nuclear weapons in the efforts for peace, as well as that of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, as a frist practical step towards curbing the arms race.

Bulgaria will continue to do all it can in order to contribute to the collective efforts for mankind's survival and for guaranteeing a future without wars and violence, Mr Lyuben Gotsev said.

BTA COMMENTATOR ON WARSAW PACT CONNUNIQUE

AU161509 Sofia BTA in English 1417 GMT 16 Oct 86

["Sincere Desire for Understanding" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA commentator Khristo Radev) -- The Warsaw Treaty member states once again showed their unity and cohesion, their unflinching peaceloving and constructive foreign-policy course. The session of the committee of their ministers of foreign affairs proved categorically the responsibilty they feel toward the most important problems of the current complicated international relations. Especially high value has their insistent appeal to the U.S. and the other NATO countries to consider constructively and with the necessary realism the proposals of the U.S.S.R., which are also the main topic in the Soviet-American dialogue.

The international situation continues to be complicated and dangerous for the whole mankind. The U.S. attempts for imposing of military and political superiority on a world scale, whose most striking expression is the "star wars" program, create situation with unpredictable consequences. The unceasing nuclear blasts in Nevada do not contribute in any way whatever to the improvement of the situation. Their echo is even more sinister at present, when the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests is operative.

Against this background outlines even more clearly the resoluteness of the socialist community countries to continue the political dialogue and the active struggle for halting of the nuclear arms race, for establishing of a comprehensive system for international peace and security. Their efforts are of exceptional important on a worldwide scale, with historical dimensions reaching into the future. They aim at abolishing once and forever the nuclear holocaust threat, aim at preserving civilization. The ways and means for the realization of this aim without any delay into the practice of international relations are contained in the program, set forth by the U.S.S.R., for complete liquidation by the end of the century of nuclear and all other kinds of weapons for mass destruction.

The communique of the Committee of the Foriegn Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member States is an important document. It analyses precisely and correctly the current international relations. It also answers correctly to the cardinal issues, supplies solutions to the burning problems, built on the principles for equality and equal security. The call to all countries and peoples, to the peaceloving forces to act in the spirit of the noble aims of the International Year of Peace, should not remain without result. Mankind craves for normal and good relations among the peoples, for peace and real security.

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

AU161230 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] From 4 to 13 October a working group of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee led by Evangelina Alvarez Cardenas, section head at the Central Committee "Mass Organizations" Department, visited Bulgaria.

The working group was received by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the topical tasks which the Communists and working people of the two fraternal countries are solving at the present stage.

The Cuban guests visited industrial plants and agro-industrial complexes and were briefed on the activity of mass organizations for mobilizing the efforts of our people to successfully implement the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

SCIENCE SEMINAR WITH U.S. ENDS SUCCESSFULLY

AU161850 Sofia BTA in English 1641 GMT 16 Oct 86

["First Bulgaro-American Semina Succeeds" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA) -- The first seminar of Bulgarian and U.S. scientists ended today. It was organized by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. The participating representatives of the two countries examined the topic of the application into practice of the results of scienfitic research.

Today's final session showed that the specialists of Bulgaria and the United States find the seminar very useful and intend to make it a regular event. The next seminar will be held in the U.S. Bulgarian scientists recommended its general topic to be "New Information Technologies and Society".

The concrete themes to be discussed will be set out later. The visits which the American researchers paid to a number of Bulgarian institutes and enterprises enabled them to discover where their interest coincide with those of their Bulgarian colleagues.

American scientists said that they believe that scientific exchange would be especially useful in such fields as forestry genetics, biotechnologies, econogy, oceanology. They were impressed by the development of Bulgarian electonics, computer technology, nuclear power generation, molecular biology and gene engincering.

Academician Blagovest Sendov, chief secretary for science of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, announced that the reports presented at the first seminar will be published. The National Academy of Sciences of the U.S. will receive a number of copies.

STANISHEV RECEIVES PZPR CC DEPARTMENTAL CHIEF

AU162112 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Dimitur Stanishev has received Janusz Lewandowski, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee, who is on a working visit to Bulgaria.

The Polish guest was briefed on the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and on topical issues in the party's international activity. It was stressed that the fraternal relations between the BCP and PZPR are developing on an ascending line, and that there exist conditions for their further strengthening and deepening.

COOPERATIVE UNION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH EGYPT

AU170842 Sofia BTA in English 2035 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA) -- There are excellent prospects for the development of cooperation between Bulgarian and Egyptian Cooperative Unions. The two countries can assist each other in trade, in the training of personnel and the establishment of joint societies, noted Mr Muhammad Idris, secretary general of the Central Agricultural Cooperative Union of Egypt and president of the African Farmers' Union, who is currently visiting this country.

Tonight he signed a cooperation protocol with Mr Rumen Serbezov, president of the Central Cooperative Union of Bulgaria. The two unions will work together in the establishment of joint cooperative enterprises for the processing of agricultural produce. They will go into joint export ventures in third countries and will exchange information on problems of cooperative activities.

A cooperation protocol was also signed between the Bulgarian Central Cooperative Union and the African Farmers' Union. The Central Cooperative Union will render assistance in the training of personnel from African organizations and will offer Bulgarian technologies and experience to developing countries. The two unions will work together for the activation of the north-south dialogue and for the broadening of the contracts between the socialist and African states.

The delegation of the Central Agricultural Cooperative Union of Egypt had meetings in the CC of the BCP, the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and in the Agricultural Academy.

CITIZEN'S RIGHTS COMMISSION MEETS IN PARLIAMENT

AU161955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The Commission for the Protection of Public Interests and Citizen's Rights has met in session in the National Assembly. Comrade Stanko Todorov took part in the session. The people's deputies discussed the directions and organization of the commission's work, which is intended to make a systematic study of the negative phenomena in the life of our society, analyze the causes that give rise to these phenomena, and discuss and suggest measures to overcome, limit, and eliminate such phenomena.

As Petur Dyulgerov, the commission's chairman, emphasized, active work in this direction will assist in the whole activity of the National Assembly and will contribute toward the Assembly's effective participation in the management of society.

In order to elaborate in greater depth the problems with which the commission will be concerned, it was decided to set up subcommissions for public intersts and citizens' rights, in the fields of economic activity, [word indistinct] and labor, and for citizens' and political rights, directed at struggling against irresponsible managment [bezstopanstvenost], corruption, bureaucracy, dishonest income not derived for labor, and so forth.

At the end of the session the people's deputies heard briefings from [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Vasil [name indistinct], deputy minister of finance, concerning the preparation of the draft plans for the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period and the plan and budget for next year.

Futher Details

AU162004 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 16 (BTA) -- A new National Assembly commission was inaugurated in Bulgaria. That is the Commission in Defense of Public Interests and Citizens' Rights. Its work will mainly have a preventive nature. It will study and help eliminate the factors and causes that could have negative consequences for society.

The first meeting of the commission was held today. Its chairman, Mr Petur Dyulgerov, spoke about its future work. He noted that this will be principled and sincere venue for exchange of views and that its basic principle will be one of the unity of the interests of society, the working team and the worker. The commission's work will be given broad publicity.

It will hold research and will maintain contacts with the mass media and will request public opinion polls on especially important matters. The commission will also introduce bills and recommend sanctions.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH FRG ARTISTS -- Sofia, October 15 (BTA) -- The artists unions of Bulgaria and the FRG signed a cooperation agreement for 1987 here today. It specifies the exchange of exhibitions, reciprocal visits by artists and their joint work within the International Association of Art-painting, Sculpture, Graphic Art (I.A.A.). Visiting this country to sign the new agreement was a delegation, headed by Mr Dirk Engelken, president and spokesman for the Board of the Federal Union of Artists. [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 1255 GMT 15 Oct 86 AU]

COMMENTATOR CONTRASTS GORBACHEV, REAGAN STANCES

LD161456 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From the "Magazine" program]

[Text] The following foreign political commentary by Michal Cermak is devoted to the recent television addresses made by Mikhail Gorbachev, the highest Soviet party official, and Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President.

Ronald Reagan on Monday and Mikhail Gorbachev yesterday assessed their 2-day working meeting in Reykjavik before millions of television viewers and radio listeners. The world public was thus able to compare two views of the intensive, very important talks conducted mostly between the two leaders along with only the interpreters present. These views are in many ways identical but they differ in the most essential thing, that is in their own attitude to what Mikhail Gorbachev described once again in his address as the principle issue facing the world politics -- the halting of the arms race and the bringing about of nuclear disarmament.

There are probably not many reasonable people who doubt, and Reykjavik merely confirmed this again, the sincere attitude of the Soviet Union toward ensuring that the existing, extremely worrying trends in the arms race are halted and that a rapid and fundamental disarmament is initiated. The Soviet willingness to agree to far-reaching and in many aspects courageous compromises bears this out quite convincingly; i.e. the fact that no new nuclear weapons are tested and thereby developed in the Soviet Union any further; and the fact that the Soviet side does not regard any of the issues, including the supervision of the measures adopted, as an obstacle to an agreement. This was stressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev yesterday when he said literally: We placed a whole set of important measures on the negotiating table and had those measures been accepted it would have meant the beginning of a new epoch in the life of mankind, an epoch free of nuclear weapons. Moreover, at issue was no longer mere nuclear arms limitation but their final elimination in a relatively short period.

What about Ronald Reagan? Let us leave aside that in total variance with the reality he is now trying to convince the Americans that it was he who came up with these proposals. The reality, however, remains that one or two steps before the decision was made, which as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed could have become historic for the entire nuclear space epoch, the breakthrough did not occur although it was fully realistic. It did not occur and Ronald Reagan had to admit it, too, for the reason that the United States does not intend to give up the development and deployment of weapons, which would in their consequences be even more dangerous than the present-day ones. They were given the comprehensive name star wars weapons and involved are various lasers, electro-magnetic guns, directed streams of elementary particles and other means of warfare. President Reagan in his television address did not even hesitate to talk about this portent of the further rounds of the arms race as a guarantee of U.S. freedom and future. According to the U.S. President, weapons deployed in space would ensure the fulfillment of disarmament agreements to which both sides would pledge themselves. They would offer protection against incoming missiles.

I have been speaking about the honesty of approach to all such decidedly most important problems facing the present day world. But the U.S. President, first in Reykjavik and then in the ensuing television address, demonstrated that he is still not willing to approach negotiations in the only possible way -- with magnanimity, the understanding of the uniqueness of the given moment, and finally with courage and responsibility toward the future of his own nation and all mankind. This is because if all missiles, all nuclear warheads were liquidated on earth then against what would all these space weapons be aimed? They would be fulfilling the same tasks that are assigned to the present-day nuclear weapons, that is, the tasks of delivering a devastating strike and this means, to quote Mikhail Gorbachev, that the entire star wars project has a purely military character and its aim is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. This is why one can talk about an honest attitude merely on one side. The other one continues to lack such an attitude to the detriment of the whole mankind.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES COMMUNIST PARTY THEORETICIANS

LD141648 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] An international conference of representatives of theoretical institutions of Central Committees of communist and workers' parties and other Marxist research centers from the socialist, capitalist and developing countries begun in Prague today. Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, conveyed to the participants in the conference comradely greetings and wishes for full success in the deliberations from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central committee and president of the Republic. In his speech he recalled the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik at which the Soviet Union proposed a 50 percent reduction in the number of strategic weapons. Regrettably the United States blocked the talks at the moment when the were close to reaching important decisions. Josef Havlain went on to say that the CPCZ fully supports the foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union and that it will make an active contribution to carrying it through also in the coming period.

Czechoslovakia is now striving to fulfill the tasks arising from the 17th CPCZ Congress, above all the intensification of the national economy. In this it attaches the key role to sciences and research and to the consistent application of their results.

In the next part of his speech he spoke about the fulfillment of the economic plan during the first half of the current year and stressed the importance of the commprehensive program for scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member states to up to the year 2000. At the close Josef Havlin stressed that Marxism-Leninism, as an international, coherent lesson, can only be developed in close international cooperation and from these and other aspects the current conference of representatives of the theoretical institutions of central committees of communist and workers' parties is of enormous significance.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO GDR ARMY GENERAL MIELKE

LD161309 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received Army General Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR minister of state security, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit.

In determining the foundations of its economic upsurge, the SRV is also counting on utilizing its natural mineral riches. In the current quinquennium, too, Czechoslovakia will be helping Vietnam to map them. A significant sphere of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese cooperation and collaboration is light industry, such as footwear, underwear, and shirt sewing; cooperation in electronics includes condensers, transistors, and loudspeakers, which are imported into the CSSR within the framework of this cooperation. Collaboration in the cultivation of coffee and rubber trees, specified in appropriate contracts, also shows great prospects. The cooperation is directly assisting Vietnam to expand production and to take over important experience and production methods. Apart from all this, this form of economic cooperation is contributing to the creation of further job opportunities in the country. The CSSR is also participating in developing transport in the SRV. This year the first Czechoslovak diesel engines were delivered to the country, and an increasing number of automobiles produced in Czechoslovakia can be seen in Vietnam's cities. The volume of CSSR-SRV trade exchange is to increase substantially and is to amount to R460 million in the years 1986-90.

The SRV will be supplying Czechoslovakia primarily with raw materials, for instance rubber, tin, chromium ore, certain foodstuffs, and so forth.

In preparing their sixth congress, the Vietnamese Communists are devoting attention to defining further directions of development and methods of realizing more demanding intentions. They appreciate the assistance granted them by fraternal countries; which is establishing favorable objective conditions for speedier SRV development. At the same time, the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) is pointing out all that can enhance the effectiveness of this assistance in the coming years.

The current quinquennium will deepen Czechoslovak-Vietnamese cooperation even further. It has a number of possibilities that have not yet been utilized, and the realization of the set intentions will be aided not only by reciprocally beneficial cooperation, but also by the appropriate promptness and operational readiness of both sides.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH VNA -- An agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak ORBIS press agency and the Vietnamese VNA news agency was concluded in Hanoi on 3 October. VNA will, among other things, publish with ORBIS assistance publications about the CSSR in the Vietnamese, Lao, and Khmer languages. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Oct 86 p 7 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH RUETERS -- Prague Oct 7 (CTK) -- The further development of cooperation between the Czechoslovak news agency CTK and the British REUTERS news agency was on the agenda of today's talks between CTK director general Otakar Svercina and REUTERS managing director Glenn McGarvie Renfrew. They agreed on new forms of transmission of political, economic and photo news. The delegation of the British news agency also met with representatives of Czechoslovak banks and foreign trade corporations. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1814 GMT 7 Oct 86 LD]

COOPERATION WITH USSR (CTK) -- Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR's State Planning Committee, on 7 October at the conclusion of deliberations conducted by the two states' central planning agencies. The two officials discussed the issues of coordinating the national economic plans of the two countries for the period after 1990 and ways to improve the mechanism of cooperation within the framework of CEMA. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

In a comradely and friendly conversation held in Prague Castle they noted that relations between both countries have attained a high level and are developing successfully in all areas. This is a contribution toward the strengthening of unity and co-activity of the entire socialist community, and to the struggle waged by the socialist countries for social progress and peace in the world.

Comrade Gustav Husak presented the Order of the Red Banner to Erich Mielke, conferred on him at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in recognition of his personal contribution toward the strengthening and promotion of cooperation between Czechoslovak distinction, Comrade Gustav Husak singled out Comrade Mielke's friendship toward Czechoslovakia and his significant share as a Party and state representative of the GDR in the promotion of friendship between the people of both countries and cooperation between security authorities.

Army General Erich Mielke expressed thanks for the honor accorded him by the confernment on him of this high Czechoslovak distinction, the Order of the Red Banner, and said that he will do his utmost to ensure that the ties of alliance and internationalist cooperation between both countries are continuously deepened.

DAILY ON DEEPENING COOPERATION WITH SRV

AU160525 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 86 p 6

[Jiri Roskot Hanoi dispatch: "CSSR-SRV Cooperation in the Current Quinquennium; Reciprocally Beneficient"]

[Text] Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam has already become traditional. It started developing in the fifties, when the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, as it was then called, liberated itself from French interventionists. A number of facilities have been built in Vietnam with Czechoslovak assistance. In January 1986 a protocol on the coordination of national economy plans in the years 1986-90 was signed between our two countries.

The axis of cooperation between the socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, and Vietnam lies in their contribution to the growth of Vietnam's production ability. The SRV is currently in the first stage of the transition period leading to socialism and it is gradually establishing conditions for its future industrialization. Contrary to agriculture, which is the mainstay of Vietnam's national economy, the country's industry is just standing on the threshold of development. They say in the SRV that currently only 10-15 percent of manpower is engaged in machine production and that labor productivity is up to 10 times lower than in developed countries.

Czechoslovakia is contributing to the strengthening of the SRV's power base. The construction of the 120 mw thermal power station in (Tasudo) in central Vietnam and of a smaller hydroelectric power plant in (Vinhson) in the southern part of the country is to be realized during the present quinquennium. Any abundant source of power in Vietnam is of great significance for a large surrounding area. The CSSR will continue modernizing engineering and electrotechnical plants. A hydraulic press is to be delivered to Engineering Plant No. 1 in Hanoi.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING PRC VISIT

LD162245 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1003 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Oct (ADN) -- The text of the interview granted to the CPC organ RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA news agency by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in connection with his forthcoming official friendly visit to the PRC is as follows:

Question: Dear Comrade Honecker, you are the first top representative of the GDR party and state leadership to pay an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the Chinese party and state leadership in the 37 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations. What is your assessment of this important visit?

Answer: My visit to the PRC continues the tradition friendly relations between the Chinese and GDR peoples, which were founded in the struggles of the German and Chinese working class against imperialism, oppression, fascism and war, and by the class solidarity forged at that time.

Therefore, I am gladly responding to the invitation of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC.

Our parties and states are facing enormous tasks. Together we bear great responsibility for the safeguarding of peace. It thus believe that the official friendly visit is very timely. It is my firm conviction that the forthcoming exchange of views on international and bilateral questions will help us to understand one another better and will give fresh impulses to our joint work in socialist construction and in the fight for peace and international security.

I am looking forward with great expectation to seeing your beautiful country and meeting its industrious people. The visit will provide me with an opportunity to acquaint myself with the past and present of the Chinese people, with the evidence of Chinese history and with the successes of socialist construction. I am looking forward to meeting Comrade Hu Yaobang again. We know one another from our time as chairman of our countries' youth organizations. I am also looking forward with great interest to the talks with Comrade Li Xiannian, whom I recently got to know personally, and with other leading representatives of your country.

Question: Relations between China and the GDR have developed rapidly in various spheres in recent years. How do you assess the prospects for relations between our two countries?

Answer: At its 11th party congress in April our party was able to note with satisfaction a gratifying improvement in relations between the PRC and the GDR in the political, economic and cultural spheres. This good development for the benefit of our two socialist states and peoples and in the interests of peace has steadily continued. It is expressed in high level reciprocal visits and their results, in the development of relations between the supreme people's representative bodies, in the activity of the joint economic committee and in the signing of the consular treaty and other important treaties and accords.

I would like to note with satisfaction that the trade unions and youth organizations of our two countries have agreed on important cooperation measures. The agreements between central state bodies, cultural, and scientific institutions, and in the sphere of sport and the mass media are also making an important contribution to the development of friendship between our two countries. The socialist social system in both countries and also their economic potentials provide good conditions for an accelerated development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. We are pleased at the results already achieved and believe that there are still possibilities unexploited in many areas. We are striving to deepen this cooperation and to give it an increasingly long-term character. The fact that we have already made such good progress through joint efforts makes me very optimistic with regard to the further development of relations between the SED and the CPC and the GDR and the PRC. My forthcoming visit to your country is within this context. I am sure that it will deepen our friendship and lead to a new stage in relations for our mutual benefit.

Question: In April the 11th Congress reviewed the level reached in the implementation of the "economic strategy of the 1980s," made it generally applicable and formulated the goals of socioeconomic development to the year 2000. The Chinese people are following this with great interest. Could you give us a brief summary of the main content and essence of the GDR's "economic strategy of the 1980s?" What are the most important experiences for the stable development of the GDR?

Answer: At its 10th congress in April 1981 the SED agreed on an economic strategy that corresponded to the demands of the 1980s. Through increasingly effectively combining the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution it set course toward intensified social production and reproduction, high growth rates in labor productivity, lower specific production consumption and a high product quality that meets international standards. The determining factor for the successful realization of the GDR's economic strategy is that it fully corresponds to our social policy goals and the continuous improvement of the material and cultural living standards of our country's people.

Over the past 6 years we have achieved the highest increase in the performance of our national economy. This is most markedly expressed in the continuous growth rates for national income in 4 - 5 percent annually, with up to more than 90 percent of this being achieved through increased labor productivity. It is noteworthy that the high increase in productivity was achieved with an annual decrease of 3.3 percent in specific consumption of economically important energy sources, raw materials and fuels. The decisive basis for the successes achieved hitherto has been extensive use of the latest scientific-technical knowledge.

Practice shows that our economic strategy is proving itself. That is why in April 1986 the 11th party congress decided on its continuation under conditions of the new stage of the scientific-technical revolution. Tasks were thus marked out that reach to the next millenium. The ever clear link between science and production and the wide-scale application of modern key technologies in the economy guarantee that in the coming years also the high dynamism of economic growth will continue for the well-being of our people and for the strengthening of socialism.

Question: This year is International Peace Year. To preserve world peace and to ease the international situation are the common concern of the peoples of our two countries. What contributions has the GDR made toward this?

Answer: Because of its geographical position in the heart of Europe and its historical experience, the GDR feels a special responsibility for the safeguarding of peace. For this reason it joins actively in the struggle of peace forces of all continents against the danger of a nuclear inferno.

The Warsaw Pact countries, to watch our country belongs, submitted at the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee last June a comprehensive offer for real disarmament which ignores no type of weapon. Together with other socialist states the GDR submitted a proposal at the United Nations for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

Our constructive peace policy also includes the initiatives of the SED taken in conjunction with the CPCZ and the SPD for the establishment of a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe. We are also working for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free corridor along the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In this way we want to help reduce the mountains of weapons that are stockpiled especially on our continent, and finally to free the world from these dangerous weapons of mass destruction. The GDR is working, responsibly and constructively, to imbue the CSCE Final Act with life and to create an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborly cooperation.

Our policy for the well-being of the people and for the happiness of working people is inconceivable without peace. That is why we actively support disarmament and detente. We are conducting a businesslike dialogue for the safeguarding of a peaceful future for mankind with all who are prepared for it.

HONECKER DEPARTS FOR DPRK, PRC, MPR 17 OCT

LD161833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, will be traveling to the DPRK on an official friendship visit this Friday. He will be taking up an invitation from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Afterward, Erich Honecker will travel to the PRC on an official friendship visit at the invitation of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and PRC President Li Xiannian.

The other station on Erich Honecker's journey to Asia will be the Mongolian People's Republic, where he will arrive on 26 October on an official friendship visit at the invitation of Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium.

SED'S KRENZ RECEIVES FRG YOUNG SOCIALIST GROUP

LD162103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the working group of young Socialists of the SPD, led by Federal Chairman Michael Guggemos.

During the talk the two partners stressed the need to strengthen the struggle for world peace and to use every opportunity for disarmament. The proposals advanced by the USSR in Reykjavik opened up an historic opportunity to end the arms race, to eliminate nuclear weapons and to avert a nuclear inferno from mankind. Therefore, it is now, more than ever, a matter of bringing about a change from confrontation to detente.

Egon Krenf briefed the guests from the FRG on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. Everything that is being planned and worked for in the GDR is an alternate to war and the world of capital, and serves the people's well-being and the safeguarding of peace.

Michael Guggemos spoke about the work of the young Socialists against unemployment and social cuts. He stressed the organization's demand for the immediate withdrawal of all intermediate-range missiles from Europe and for a halt to all FRG participation in the U.S. SDI program.

Taking part in the meeting were Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Gerd Schulz, director of the SED Central Committee Youth Affairs Department.

TALKS WITH FRG ON SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY ACCORD

AU161250 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- On 10 October in Bonn the negotiations on an agreement for cooperation in the fields of science and technology between the GDR and the FRG were continued. The GDR delegation was headed by Wolfgang Leupold, state secretary in the Ministry for Science and Technology. The FRG delegation was headed by Hans-Hilger Haunschild, state secretary in the Ministry for Research and Technology.

SOLIDARITY CONSIGNMENT FOR AFGHANISTAN DELIVERED

AU141350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Kabul (ADN) -- On 7 October urgently needed aid goods arrived in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, on a charter plane of the Interflug airline. The consignment of the Solidarity Committee and the German Red Cross of the GDR financed by donations from the GDR people mainly consisted of medicines, orthopedic supplies as well as education and teaching materials. The consignment was handed over to Kadir Mahboub, [spelling as published] executive secretary of the Afghan Organization for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship, by Ambassador Kraft Bumbel.

TALKS HELD WITH AFGHAN POLITBURO MEMBER

AU161534 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] Consultations on cooperation in the post and telecommunications sector were started between the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Berlin on 14 October. Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, is staying in the GDR for this purpose at the invitation of Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and ministers of post and telecommunications of the GDR. The guest acquainted himself with the development and research work in the Institute for Post and Telecommunications and visited a telephone exchange and the Berlin-Marzahn main post office.

AFGHAN LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

AU161226 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Oct 86 p 6

[Greetings message from Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA); Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]; and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, to Erich Honecker, general secretrary of the SED Central Committee; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on GDR National Day]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the GDR's founding we convey to you, dear comrades of the Central Committee, and to the people of the GDR our cordial congratulations on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the government, and the people of the DRA.

We wish the fraternal perople of the GDR further successes in building the developed socialist society under the leadership of the SED. We are firmly convinced that the traditional friendly relations and the internationalist cooperation between our two countries will serve the interests of the two countries' peoples, world peace, and progress.

Esteemed comrades, please accept our best wishes for further successes in fulfilling your great tasks and for health and well-being.

Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee
Babrak Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council
Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

ISRAELI CP GREETS SED ON NATIONAL DAY

AU161416 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Oct 86 p 6

[Greetings Message from the Central Committee of the Israel Communist Party to the SED Central Committee on GDR National Day]

[Text] SED Central Committee, Dear Comrades:

Most cordial fraternal greetings on the 37th anniversary of the GDR's founding. We highly appreciate the dedicated efforts of the GDR people under the leadership of your party to eliminate the roots of fascism, suppression, and exploitation and to build the developed socialist society on the basis of equality, freedom, fraternity, and proletarian internationalism. We highly appreciate your consistent struggle against imperialism, the nuclear arms race, for European security and world peace. We wish you further successes in socialist construction, in raising the material and cultural standard of living of your people, and in promoting our common noble cause.

Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party.

MITTAG DISCUSSES CHANGES IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

AU091030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 86 pp 3-4

[Article by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee: "Management, Planning, and Economic Cost Accounting in the GDR National Economy" -- reprinted from EINHEIT No. 10 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

Tasks of 11th Party Congress Are Being Implemented [subhead]

In accordance with the 11th party congress resolution, further measures to improve management, planning, and economic cost accounting have been prepared. They are based on the level that has been achieved and on the tested course of developing and strengthening our socialist planned economy according to the principle of democratic centralism. They take into account the qualitatively new demands resulting from the implementation of the economic strategy with the view to the year 2000. In their main directions they aim at further strengthening the central national management and planning the national economy and at simulatenously increasing the national economic individual responsibility of combines and enterprises.

These new steps take into account above all the fundamental social fact that in preparing and implementing the 11th party congress resolutions, the initiative of the working people -- scientists, research experts, engineers, technologists, designers, production workers, economists, industrial management experts, all those employed in mamagement and administration -- has increased and the responsibility of the leading cadres has further developed. This is expressed in the high quantitative and qualitative results in conducting the socialist competition organized by the trade unions and to which the FDJ, the youth brigades, and youth research collectives have made such an outstanding contribution.

The new measures purposefully strengthen the national economic responsibility of the combines and enterprises for intensively expanded reproduction on the basis of the plan. They open up new possibilties to the combines and enterprises to develop and utilize the qualitative factors of growth toward a higher level of performance while decreasing expenditures. The principle of in-house production of the means for the most efficient development of the process of intensively expanded reproduction in the combines serves mainly this aim. In-house production means to even more closely link economic cost accounting with the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction.

The combines are being given a higher responsibility for the production and also for the use of those means that serve the modernization and reconstruction of the basic assets. For this purpose an investment fund has been created, which is to be used under the terms of individual responsibility and is to be provided with shares from amortizations and the net profit that is to be achieved; these shares are determined by the state in accordance with the plan. The volume of supplies is determined as the state plan targets, which has the character of a normative target, for each combine in accordance with its specific conditions. Thus, a direct connection is being made between the performance of the combine in the current plan fulfillment, the achievement of the funds for modernization and reconstruction, and the performance increase resulting from that.

As the same time, credit and interests are being even more efficiently utilized for the efficient implementation of the investment measures. [paragraph continues]

Proceeding from a national economic basic interest rate for basic and current asset loans, interest reductions are being granted under certain conditions. This is to contribute to implementing the investment projects with even higher efficiency, in particular measures for the large-scale accelerated application of key technologies as well as for the observance and undercutting of the planned implementation time for investment projects that determine the national economic structure.

The general and main contractors for investment projects are being stimulated to undercut the normative targets of the construction times and to hand over the work ahead of schedule. At the same time, the unity of material and financial planning in implementing investments is being consolidated. Thus, with the plan and with economic cost accounting, the combines are even more oriented toward striving to guarantee a constantly increasing level of performance through modernization and reconstruction. These measures are closely connected with the material preconditions already existing in the combines for modernization and reconstruction in the form of the in-house production of rationalization means. By also interesting the combines and enterprises in achieving high results as early as possible with an expenditure of funds as low as possible for economic reasons, the path of modernization and reconstruction is expressly supported.

Socialist enterprise management in the combines and enterprises is also being strengthened. It has been stipulated that the value-producing processes resulting from the application of the key technologies should be particularly reflected even more efficiently in the cost accounting. These are mainly engineering-technological achievements, including the production of software.

These achievements, which in the terms of plan methodism are called "immaterial achievements," determine to an increasing extent the utility value and value of the products, decide to a major extent the quality and economic benefit, and are part of the material product. Such engineering-technological achievements play a bigger and bigger role in machine tools, textile machines, printing machines, and equipment of all kinds. A flexible automatic manufacturing system, for instance, will achieve its actual utility effect only through the software put into this system.

Measures in the field of planning the prime costs also serve this further strengthening of the combines' and enterprises' individual responsibility for socialist enterprise management. The central planning of the costs is concentrated on four decisive cost characteristics:

-- costs per M100 of goods production and the decrease of these costs in percentages,
-- material costs per M100 of goods production,
-- wage fund of the workers and employees,
-- supplies to the cultural and social fund.

Thus, in accordance with the decisive elements that determine the national income, the costs are a firm element of the plan. Proceeding from that, the combines and enterprises subdivide the costs according to their different natures, based on their individual responsibility and in line with the dynamics and flexibility of the reproduction process. On the basis of the plan, this strengthens the responsiblity of the combines and enterprises for an even more efficient socialist management. At the same time, this is also an expression of our proven course to dialectically link national economic planning with the economic cost accounting to the combines and enterprises.

This also applies to the return of funds to the state. The "return of funds of the state bank by check" has stood its test, because in this way an additionally saved expenditure of objectified labor is favorably shown financially and materially in the books of the national economic correlated balancing. [paragraph continues]

Now the return of funds by combines and enterprises is stimulated from an economic point of view by the fact that they are reflected in the economic cost accounting. Those return of funds that result from scientific-technological measures and result in an additional decrease in input experience the strongest stimuli: two percent of their value can be used for the fund that is at the disposal of the combines. If supplies not provided by the plan are utilized, it is possible to use 1 percent for the fund at the combines' disposal. These means are to be primarily used as premiums for such enterprise collectives that considerably contribute to mobilizing the return of funds. These stipulations will efficiently contribute to increasing the enterprises' combines' and collectives' interest in mobilizing national economic funds.

The national economic correlated balancing is being elevated to a qualitatively higher phase through the comprehensive utilization of the computer-aided correlated balancing for materials, equipment, and consumer goods. The 11th party congress set the task of developing the computer-aided correlated balancing system from the state Planning Commission, over the individual ministries, and down to the combines -- based on the experience gained in the ministries of chemical industry and ore mining, metallurgy, and potash.

It has been stipulated that, starting with this year or 1987, the possibilities of the computer-aided correlated balancing is to be universally used in all production branches of the national economy. Thus, prerequisites for a higher quality of the correlated balancing in the overall national economic framework are being created. Thus, decisions on the correlated balancing can be taken by the State Planning Commission over the ministries and down to the combines in a more qualified, flexible, and uniform way in accordance with the national economic requirements.

In this way the task set by the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress is being implemented: to even more closely link the consolidation of central state management and planning with the combines' work based on individual responsibility by further developing the combines' production process, by making the interpenetration in our national economy more controllable by the correlated balancing in the unity of value and utility value, and by even more strongly orienting the categories of profit, costs, price, valuta, loans, and interest toward the economic interest of the combines in high-quality production in line with demand, productivity, and efficiency. And precisely in this way we help to further successfully continue the main task, in its unity of economic and social policy, as the core of the economic strategy through to the year 2000.

AXEN ADDRESSES ACADEMY OF SCIENCE MEETING

AU151355 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND) -- On 9 October in Berlin Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, discussed topical questions of the GDR's struggle for preserving peace and disarmament at a scientific plenary meeting of the GDR Academy of Sciences and the Committee of Scientific Questions of Safeguarding Peace and Disarmament. He was cordially welcomed by Swerner Scheler, president of the Academy of Sciences; Hermann Klare, chairman of the committee; and Horst Klemm, first secretary of the SED kreis leadership of the Academy of Sciences. [passage omitted]

LAZAR GREETS IRAN'S MUSAVI ON ARRIVAL

LD151126 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi arrived in Hungary this morning. Iabor Izbeki reports from Ferihegy Airport:

[Izbeki] The Iranian prime miniter's special plane touched down shortly before this news bulletin. Mir Hoseyn Musavi, who has arrived in Hungary for an official visit, was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in a ceremony reserved for high-ranking guests. [passage omitted]

The Iranian Prime Minister is accompanied by serveral ministers with economic portfolios, which indicates that the negotiations will deal primarily with the expansion of Hungarian-Iranian economic cooperation.

Hold Talks

LD162337 Budapest MTI in English 1512 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI) -- In the afternoon the Iranian prime minister placed a wreath at the monument to Hungarian heroes at Heroe's Square. Plenary conference then began in the parliament under the leadership of Mir Hoseyn Musavi and Grorgy Lazar. The Iranian negotiating side includes Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Mo 'ayeri, 'Abbas-'Ali Zali, minister of agriculture and co-chairman of the Iranian-Hungarian Economic Cooperation Joint Committee, Gholam Reza Shafe'i, minister of industry, Ahmad 'Azizi, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, 'Ali Akbar Farazi [Iran's ambassador to Hungary]. The Hungarian negotiating side incudes Jozsef Marjai, Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Iranian Economic Cooperation Joint Committree, Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega, and Zsigmond Kazmer.

Following the plenary sessions Gyorgy Lazar, Hungfarian, and Mir Hoseyn Musavi, Iranian prime minister, held more limited talks, with the participation of 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri, 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, and 'Ali Akbar Farazi. Present for Hungary were Jozsef Marjai, Istvan Hetenyi, Gabor Nagy, Tibor Melega and Zsigmond Kazmer.

At the talks, in an open and cordial atmosphere the two government heads concluded in accord that relations between the two countries have advanced significantly in the political and economic area over recent years. There are further opportunities for expanding cooperation based upon mutual advantage. It is possible to advance principally in the economic and trade spheres as well as in technological-scientific cooperation. The two prime ministers expressed their willingness to examine these concretely.

During the course of examining the major issues in international life Gyorgy Lazar and Mir Hoseyn Musavi mutually stressed the interest of their countries in maintaining world peace, in halting the arms race, in respect for the rights of people to self-determination, and in eliminating all forms of racial discrimination.

Prime Minister Musavi spoke in detail of the anti-imperialist non-aligned foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with particular respect to the problems of the Persian (Arabian) Gulf and the problems of the Middle East. He expressed the position of his country regarding the Iranian-Iraqi military conflict. He urged that all means of mass destruction be banned as soon as possible.

Speaking on issues of world politics Gyorgy Lazar stressed that in recent times there has been a light decline in international tension, although the elements of it continue to exert an effect. He pointed out the importance of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik. At the meeting a real intention to come to accord by the United States would have resulted in a break-through in various areas of disarmament. In characterizing our foreign policy aspirations Gyorgy Lazar pointed out that in so far as possible the Hungarian People's Republic was making an active contribution to the consolidation of peace and security, and to strengthening dialogue and cooperation between states.

Following the talks Mir Hoseyn Musavi paid a visit to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The guest was welcomed by Istvan Lang, general secretary of the academy, who gave him a briefing on the activity conducted by that institution.

The Iranian Government head received information on the Iranistic and Islamistic research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences by Janos Harmatta and Gyorgy Hazai, members of the academy. Then the high ranking guest was conducted through the oriental collection of the academy's library by director Gyorgy Rozsa, and he studied the rare Persian manuscripts in that collection. The Iranian prime minister proposed that Hungarian and Iranian researchers participate jointly in processing these documents, which are of significant scientific value. To commemorate the visit, Mir Hoseyn Musavi signed the academy's autograph book.

IRANIAN DELEGATION VISITS FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD141732 Tehran IRNA in English 1536 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran Oct. 14, IRNA -- The inaugural session of the fifth joint Iran-Hungary economic meeting was held in Hungary Monday. The Iranian delegation to the meeting is led by agriculture minister 'Abbas 'Ali Zali and the Hungarian by finance minister Istvan Hetenyi.

The two sides discussed expansion of economic relations in technical, industrial and agricultural fields. They also talked about expansion of trade ties and export of Iran's non-oil commodities to Hungary.

According to decisions taken in the meeting, three committees have been set-up to follow-up negotiations on commerce and banking, industry and technical and coordination.

The two ministers are to prepare a letter of understanding at the end of the meeting which will be signed by the two countries prime ministers on Friday.

In another development, Dr Zali conferred with Hungarian minister of foreign trade, Peter Veress in which the two sides expressed their interest in expansion of economic relations and trade ties.

They also discoursed on the exchange of goods between the two countries, including non-oil commodities.

In another meeting, the agriculture minister met with Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and conferred about stands of the two countries on international issues.

They stressed identical viewpoints of their governments on political and economic issues and expressed their interest for expansion of long-term economic relations and technical and agricultural cooperation.

Agricultural Relations Discussed

LD160324 Tehran IRNA in English 1115 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 15, IRNA -- Agriculture ministers of Iran and Hungary discussed expansion of agricultural relations and deployment of technical sciences, Tuesday.

Iranian agriculture minister, 'Abbas-'Ali Zali is currently in Hungary to take part in the fifth session of joint Iran-Hungary economic commission.

Rural industries, exchange of research data and purchase of livestock medicine from Hungary were among other issues discussed in the meeting. The two sies also held talks on training of experts in fishing and growing medical herbs.

Export of Iran's non-agricultural products to Hungary was also discussed in the talks.

Zali has met and conferred with Hungarian ministers of finance, foreign trade, and deputy prime minister.

ARTICLE DESCRIBES 'MISSED OPPORTUNITY' AT REYKJAVIK

AU151510 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Peter Barabas: "A Missed Opportunity" -- passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Anybody who on Sunday night had been waiting for the news around television screens, telex machines, and telephones will never forget the hopeful excitement of this period of expectations. A journalist who was prepring for a quick commentary, had already built up the theoretical topics he would be writing about. I was hardly the only one hoping we could receive /good news from Reykjavik./

Of course, we had enough reason to be /skeptical/, if only because the American President and his collegues were trying to dampen expectations. This is why we had to say in our Saturday article that many signs indicated that Ronald Reagan would prefer to keep up /appearances/ for the moment than reach concrete agreements.

Yet, what was the foundation for the /optimism/ of politicians, journalists, and people in public life? Above all, it was the fact that the refusal of the Soviet Union's renewed proposals had increasingly violated universal human interests, even the American national interest itself, and thus a broad consensus was formed which said /they must not be ignored again/.

However, the American administration had not been a partner to agreements, and this is spite of th fact that /in Reykjavik the Soviet Union would have been prepared to make concession greater than ever before/. The compromise which was offered significantly afected the /Soviet heavy missiles/ that caused the most worries to the Americans. Moscow even agreed not to regard as strategic weapons those missiles that are capable of reaching the Soviet Union. It even considered the reservations of the West concerning/ the medium-range missiles and removed from the agenda the questions of British and French nuclear forces, although it previously insisted on including them or at least prohibiting their modernization.

Although earlier the Soviet administration had not been prepared to connect the questions of medium-range missiles deployed in Europe and Asia, it agreed this time to make a considerable /reduction of Asiban-based/ missiles. It was even sympathetic to the question of the nuclear test moratorium and was prepared to consider a /phased solution/.

What did the Soviet Union ask in exchange? The only thing that Washington would take seriously was the agreement made at the Geneva summit last year on /ending the arms race on Earth and preventing its extension to outer space./ Thus, it was nothing more than the /pratical/ implementation of those principles that were created in Geneva.

In Reykjavik, however, the American President placed his /star wars program/ before all this, although the Soviet Union only requested that the development of new antimissile weapons be continued /on a laboratory level./ This was not enough for Washington; /it intends to deploy these weapons in outer space/.

Secretary of State George Shultz found himself in a rather strange situation when he had to admit at his press conference that /his country would deploy these missiles even if all other offensive weapons were in the meantime dismounted/. An impossible logical somersault: /deploying missiles against that do not even exist/!

Reykjavik must have opened the eyes of even those who had some remaining doubts. Here follow three headlines from the Monday morning Western press: "/The Summit Fails Due to Star Wars Cul-de-Sac/" (THE TIMES); "/Star Wars Doom Talks to a Failure/" (FINANCIAL TIMES); "/Space Shield Blocks Way to Agreement/" (CORRIERA DELLA SERA).

We are deeply aware of the weight of Gorbachev's words referring to /a missed historic opportunity/. A failure? It is not so in many respects, because /never before were the two countries' views so close to each other/ regarding military questions of the great an importance. Actually, they could have reached a common denominator regarding /the 50 percent reduction of land-based intermediate ballistic missiles, submarine launched ballistic missiles, and the number of strategic fighter planes alike/. /All/ medium-range missiles could have been eliminated from Europe.

Never before was the world so close to disarmament than at this time. Has all this now vanished, has all this been lost? The intensely observant face of Mikhail Gorbachev expressed disappointment at the press conference and that /we are living in hard times./ However, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee did not conclude that the door be slammed. It indicates a high degree of coolness how he explained that /the American President and the Soviet administration must review the situation at large and must come back to the subject once again. It is necessary to bridge all things dividing the two sides. There is patience on the Soviet side, which will wait for America to review the results of the meeting. The proposals will remain valid. The search for ways will continue./

The Washington administration did not slam the door either. Shultz said that they will do their best to establish a constructive relationship with the Soviet Union and be able to solve the problems they encounter.

Prior to the meeting the Soviet spokesman said that in Reykjavik a /window of hope/ will be opened. Through this window we now see a mixture of a world freed from weapons and a world where the rate of militarizing outer space is dictated by the interests of the American military-industrial complex. It is beyond dispute which concept of a world is closer to the millions of people desiring peace.

DAILY COMMENTS ON UPCOMING WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

AU161728 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial by Janos T. Rac: "The World Congress of Peace Forces"]

[Text] What can be the reason that representatives of sometimes diametrically opposed and sometimes only slightly divergent positions often choose the north if they wish to sit at the same negotiating table in order to promote agreement or at least acquaint themselves with each other's opinion? Helsinki, Stockholm, Reykjavik, and from today Copenhagen, the World Peace Congress forces. Each of us can discover some symbolism in such a selection of locations according to his or her attitude. The pessimist would say that the climate of the Northern Hemisphere is quite adequate for the current situation of international relations. How about Helsinki and the process started there?! -- an optimist would reply.

The emotional scene of the World Peace Congress to open today in Copenhagen is also made up of hopes and worries. In his commentary published in the Danish BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, one of the members of the preparatory committee formulated with frightful perception the essential reason for the current assemby of national peace movements that represent the widest range of people, interests, and trends: "No one could differentiate between bourgeois and socialist radioactive remains."

We must mention with sorrow the fact that, in spite of the obvious common interest concerning vital issues, several movements and political organizations will be absent from the Bella Centret in Copenhagen, movements and organizations that the preparatory committee, which made tremendous organizational efforts, would have been pleased to see in the conference hall. The main reason for their reserve is that, in their view, the conference promises to be unilateral, a forum taking a stand only against the U.S. nuclear wapons and missiles. This is a peculiar reasoning: They should be all the more present to be able to present their oposing views.

One of the guarantees for the conference with a series of different debates is precisely the fact that the more than 2,000 delegates who ave arrived in Copenhagen represent almost all the trends of national peace movements and far from only those belonging to the World Peace Council. The fact that the main topic of the conference promises to take a stand against militarization of space and chemical and biological weapons on the one hand, and to support a ban on nuclear tests and support the cause of disarmament, on the other, is not so because there are many delegates from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, but because the above-mentioned goals conicide with the vital interests of all mankind.

The spirit of the place will no doubt also encourage the participants to have a genuine dialogue and take subsequent action. The best sons of the Danish people took a courageous stand against the Hitlerite invaders in World War II and Denmark today, also as a NATO member-state, tries to maintain good relations with everyone.

In the political ammunition of the Hungarian delegation made up of people representing the widest range of professions, age groups, and ideological shades of Hungarian society, there are also messages that offer a good basis for mutual understanding and for strengthening the weight, prestige, and influence of the internatioal peace movement and of the peace diplomacy of the masses. If many people want the same, then this conference can become a genuine forum of the long-awaited real renewal of the world peace movement and an outstanding event of the Undeclared International Year of Peace, an event that can make the world peace movement an even more prestigious factor of world politics, a factor that needs to be taken even more into consideration.

Delegation Departs

AU161433 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] A Hungarian delegation led by Laszlo b. Sztanyik, deputy chairman of the National Peace Council, left for Copenhagen on 14 October to take part in the World Peace Congress to open in the Danish capital on 16 October.

The delegation, made up of representatives of the National Peace Council, the National Trade Union Council, the National Council of Hungarian Women, the KISZ, the PPF, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, the various church denominations, minorities living in Hungary, experts and artists, will discuss important issues connected with peace at the 1-week-long event, thus representing Hungary's peace-loving public opinion.

DAILY INTERVIEWS CARDINAL FRANZ KONIG

LD061507 Budapest MTI in English 1405 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI) -- "MAGYAR KURIR" (HUNGARIAN COURIER) interviewed Cardinal Dr Franz Konig on the Catholic-Marxist dialogue in Budapest. Following is the text of the interview.

"MAGYAR KURIR": Your eminence. You have long promoted dialogue with non-believers, including Marxists. In my opinion, dialogue of this kind represents something new in the church and comes from the new self-analysis of the church in the world, i.e. from the spirit of the 2nd Vatican synod. How would you detail relations?

Konig: Last century and in the beginning of this century the attitude of the Catholic Church, due to historical circumstances of the age, was dominated by defence and apologetics. They saw dangers and, in a certain sense, they withdrew to a fortress to defend it. In short, the personality and the practical philosophy of Pope John XXIII and the 2nd Vatican synod made the breakthrough, realizing the necessity and importance of establishing wide relations between the church and the world, i.e. to communicate with people and accept them. It is what we call dialogue. The successor of Pope John XXIII, Paul VI, wrote his first encyclical letter in this spirit, which begins with 'Ecclesiam Suam'. He wrote of three areas of dialogue -- dialogue within the church, with non-Catholic Christians, and with non believers -- unless unsurmountable difficulties develop. Later the idea was presented that the present world was unable to overcome its multitude of problems and the church had to act as the good samaritan in the Bible, who helped the injured. The church also wants to help. Naturally, it does not want to force its assistance on anybody. We state that we have common problems that concern us all. We have to discuss them and jointly seek the solution.

These are the main characteristic features of our spiritual attitude which are detailed in the document of the 2nd Vatican synod, 'The Church in the Present World'. However, there were some people who misinterpreted it and thought that the Christian message should be adjusted to the world to the extent of avoiding any difficulties of accepting it. Such extreme liberalism would not bring anything positive. The representatives of another extreme opinion, who were afraid of dialogue, said that the church should only present the fundamental thesis of its message.

I have been the president of the Secretariat for Non-Believers for 15 years. The secretariat was founded right after the 2nd Vatican synod. I have learnt how important is to meet people and conduct dialogue. Once I invited a German professor who called himself agnostic or atheist, to Rome. We had long discussions and meals together and as a result we considered questions in a slightly different way.

"MAGYAR KURIR": As your eminence knows, there are people who reject dialogue with the Marxists on principle, or have certain reservations. They think that dialogue implies concession and renunciation of the church stands, and favours Marxists by improving their prestige. What does the church gain?

Konig: I know this concern and the opinion of some people. It is without doubt that every dialogue also implies the risk of misunderstanding and an insufficiently honest look at the facts. Nevertheless, I do not hold this stand to be correct. Despite the possibility of abuse, I have to stress the importance of dialogue especially with Marxists. I would like to state that both parties are interested in dialogue and in decreasing the difficulties in our relations.

"MAGYAR KURIR": How would you sum up the reason for dialogue with Marxists?

Konig: First, the dialogue with Marxists has a general human reason and importance. It aims at showing the Marxists that we take them seriously. We have to understand that their stand exists. Atheism represented officially by Marxists has always existed, but it is the first time in history that it has become a state doctrine. And that is that what causes difficulties for us. The target of the dialogue is to improve the situation and ease tension. The only way of doing it is if we believe in dialogue and make us of its possibilities.

"MAGYAR KURIR": With regard to the Budapest dialogue, what [does] your eminence expect from it?

Konig: It is difficult to tell. There are various chances. The dialogue can be led to sink into quicksand and we can state afterwards that we tried but failed. I would like to stress that I hold it very important to hold the meeting in Budapest and that the pre-conditions are given. It is very interesting for me and it indicates that there is a basis. We are talking here about scholarly discussions. The Rome partner also wishes scholarly debate. It is obvious that differences in views will prevail, but the meeting will also show to what extent the parties [are] interested in easing contradictions and tension and to what extent they consider are possible to direct their attention to common targets. It will not concern theories and organizational issues, but human beings. The dialogue should serve people both in Hungary and abroad, and it is in the church's interest to clear up issues.

"MAGYAR KURIR": In this context I would like to ask your eminence, whether you agree with Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs, who says that the fact that the meeting's venue is Budapest means the appreciation of Hungarian church policy? In other words the good relations between the Hungarian state and the church provide a basis for dialogue. What is your opinion?

Konig: I heard the statement of State Secretary Imre Miklos with interest. It also indicates the expectations of the Hungarian party. The fact that it is possible to hold such a meeting in Budapest means that the relations between the state and the church is of the kind that such a dialogue is interesting and promises more than in other socialist countries.

"MAGYAR KURIR": So what does your eminence expect from the meeting?

Konig: In connection with the dialogue I expect that the process, started earlier, can be continued. I am convinced that it is in the interest of both parties to continue the exchange of views and clear away everything unnecessary.

"MAGYAR KURIR": How do you judge the Budapest meeting from the point of view of comparison to the targets of the recent Nova Spes in Laxenburg?

Konig: Nova Spes make efforts to make present scholarship serve the correct image of human beings and stress the importance of dialogue. It also makes efforts to promote dialogue between the large churches. It makes people aware that not only parliaments and politicians but also the churches are responsible for the future of mankind in the world. Politicians and clergymen should consider how to serve the great target of peace. The Budapest dialogue, in my opinion, serves the same aim.

"MAGYAR KURIR": What events have proceded the Budapest meeting? How has Christian-Marxist dialogue reached Budapest?

Konig: In general, the aim of the Vatican Secretariat for Non-Believers who look out of the borders of our own church, and to speak to non-members on the common human bases such as humanity, justness, and peace. I have visited all Eastern European countries and China. Then we held various conferences, inviting atheists and agnostics to America, Africa and Asia. It is to be the first meeting to be held in a people's democratic state, and great appreciation is due to the Hungarian state.

"MAGYAR KURIR": Another difficult question -- how to proceed? What is your eminence's opinion about progress?

Konig: We have to safeguard the achieved results and continue. In Hungary it would mean adding further solutions to results achieved so far.

BRIEFS

KOTAI VISITS SOVIET UNION -- Geza Kotai, member of the MSZM Central Committee and head of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from 9 to 11 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He was received by Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He also met with Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee. At the talks, they exchanged views on several timely international issues. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Oct 86 p 6 AU]

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS WARSAW

AU161325 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Report signed "(Ry)": "The Chief of the Polish Army Main Political Administration Has Received Soviet Comrades-in-Arms"]

[Text] A delegation from the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy headed by Lieutenant General Valentin Serebryakov is staying in Poland on a working visit. The delegation was received on 13 October by General of Division Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army.

Lieutenenant General Vladimir Sharygin, Soviet deputy representative of the Joint Supreme Command for Warsaw Pact Forces attached to the Polish Army, was also present.

During talks with the leadership of the Polish Army Main Political Administration, there was an exchange of experience likely to encourage more effective ideological, educational, and publishing activity in the context of the tasks stemming from the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress and 27th CPSU Congress. Particular attention was paid to ways of enriching and consolidating the patriotic and internationalist incentive of soldiers to perform exemplary service and work; improving organizational party-political undertakings; inculcating Marxist-Leninist ideology; and improving the patriotic-defensive and internationalist upbringing of young people.

During their visits to the General Military College in Torun, units of the Pomeranian Military District, and Aleksander Waszkiewicz Higher Officers' Transportation School in Pila, among other places, the Soviet guests will acquaint themselves with practical forms and methods of party-political and ideological-educational work conducted in the PPR Armed Forces.

INTELLECTUALS APPEAL TO U.S. TO LIFT SANCTIONS

AU151551 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 15 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa and nine leading Polish intellectuals appealed to the United States Wednesday to end the economic sanctions it imposed on Poland after the crackdown on the Solidarity trade union in December 1981.

In a communique received by Western correspondents here, the 10 said the "time (had) come" for Washington to lift the sanctions still being enforced against Poland, currently in the midst of a serious economic crisis.

This would involve re-authorizing U.S. guaranteed loans to Poland, and restoring the "most privileged nation" status to Polish trade, allowing it certain tariff advantages.

The Reagan administration is reportedly considering lifting the sanctions in view of the Polish Government's summer amnesty of political prisoners.

The Polish economic crisis could not be surmounted "without concerted impulses from both inside and outside the country" and "help from the most industrialized nations," the 10 added.

The communique was signed by such pro-Solidarity figures as Professor Bronislaw Geremek, but also by intellectuals considered neutral, such as Warsaw University Rector Grzegor Bialowski, and Jerzy Turowicz, publisher of the Roman Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY.

PAP REPORTS MEETING OF STATE COUNCIL

LD170849 Warsaw PAP in English 1937 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 16 -- The Council of State today acquainted itself with a report on the course and outcome of official visits of friendship paid by PUWP CC first secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Mongolian People's Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the working visit to the People's Republic of China. The visits were a particular expression of relations of traditional friendship and cooperation linking Poland with these Asian countries and confirmed that Poland attached priority importance to the development of cooperation with socialist countries.

In the course of talks held by Wojciech Jaruzelski with the leaders of the countries he visited, the sides voiced willingness to further consolidate friendship and mutually beneficial all-round cooperation. The talks and meetings also showed that just as Poland does, the socialist states in Asia aim at easing tension in the international arena, preventing a nuclear war, maintaining peace, and consolidating conditions conducive to cooperation between states and nations of the world.

The Council of State stressed the crucial significance of decisions made in Mongolia, People's Korea, and China concerning the development of political and economic relations, and other fields. The council pointed to the need to undertake actions aimed at further developing cooperation with these states.

The Council of State also examined a report on the implementation of the law of July 17, 1986 on special proceedings towards perpetrators of some offences. Nearly 45 thousand perpetrators of crimes and transgressions benefitted from this law in various ways. Following decisions of all bodies putting the law into effect, penal establishments released nearly 14 thousand persons, including those in pre-trial detention and punished for misdemeanors. Among those who benefitted from easing of legal rigours were 415 perpetrators of offences against the state and public order. Out of this number, 225 people were released from prisons and pre-trial arrests, while penal proceedings against 190 persons at large at that time were dropped or their punishment was remitted.

A total of 384 people have voluntarily reported to police, confessing criminal activity against the state or public order, chiefly membership in illegal structures. They pledged to abandon such activity and were not prosecuted.

Finding the implementation of the law to be correct, the Council of State underlined its being tied to the progressing social stability in Poland, pointing out that it is an example of putting into effect the principle of socialist humanism.

The council said that pardoning the perpetrators of politically-motivated offences, in a wish to build national agreement, reflected also a conviction that at least a majority of them will properly perceive the will of society to live in peace and security, and irrespective of their views will comply with general social interest.

The council noted the pedagogical aspect of the law, contained in one of its provisions which says that the application of the July 17 law will be lifted towards anyone who again deliberately commits a crime similar to that for which one had been sentenced.

The sentences pardoned or reduced under the law will then have to be served in full, which applies both to common offenders and those convicted for offences against the state or public order.

The Council of State noted that correctness of the decisions to pardon or reduce sentences under the law can be seen from the fact that there has been only sporadic relapse into crime by those covered by it. So far only 24 cases of repeated criminal offences by people covered by the law have been recorded.

The council evaluated implementation of the law of May 10, 1985, concerning special penal responsibility, finding from data analyzed that already the second half of 1985 saw halting of the upward crime rate, while the first half of this year brought more than seven per cent less detected offences than in the same period in 1985.

There has been considerable decline among the most dangerous crimes, including 27 percent less killings, 15 percent less assaults, above 15 per cent less burglaries into public property facilities and more than 16 per cent less into private property.

The council positively assessed the implementation of the law of May 10, 1985, noting that it has coincided with progress in social and political stability in the country and better market supply.

It said the law has also had a considerable role in curbing crime. However, since crime rate continues to be higher than in the 1970's, the council voiced the opinion that the law should continue to bind.

Next, the Council of State examined a preliminary concept of forming the socio-economic council at voivodship people's councils. The idea to set up such bodies as a new form and instrument of strengthening socialist democracy has been written down in a resolution of the 10th PUWP CC Congress.

The Council of State appointed Bogdan Wasilewski Poland's ambassador to Zaire.

Bogdan Wasilewski, 64, has worked in Poland's Foreign Minstry since 1956. In the years 1967-71 he was Poland's ambassador to Vietnam and over the years 1977-81 -- to Algeria. Till now, he has been deputy director of the diplomatic protocol in the Foreign Ministry. He is a PUWP member.

The meeting also appointed Ludwik Janczyszyn to the post of Poland's ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. He will be holding this post simultaneously with being Poland's ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic (he was appointed last July).

CZYREK, WOZNIAK MEET FACTORY WORKERS 14 OCT

LD150518 Warsaw PAP in English 2132 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 14 -- Members of the PUWP leadership today toured the country, meeting factory crews and representatives of different professional milieus.

Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Jozef Baryla stayed in the Skierniwice Voivodship where he met, among others, a group of teachers of the primary school at Korytowo. The talk ranged over questions of responsibility of teachers for shaping the personality of young men.

The PUWP CC secretary also called on crews of Zyrardow textile industry factories. Problems of labour productivity, quality of production and living standards dominated the discussion.

Political Bureau member and Secretary of the PUWP CC Jozef Czyrek met with staff members of the Polskie Nagrania Works manufacturing records. Apart from questions of production and welfare he displayed interest in the tasks and the capacity of the phonographic industry and its contribution to the promotion of musical culture in Poland.

How can a technologically advanced factory promote the development of enterprises in other branches of industry -- This was the main subject of the discussion during the visit of Political Bureau member and Secretary of the PUWP CC Marian Wozniak to the precision machine-tool factory Ponar Avia here. The factory is engaged in manufactore of precision milling machines and worm-and-nut gear and nearly 80 percent of its production is exported to the FRG, Italy, Austria and other countries.

The factory is equipped with numerically-controlled machine tools and a laser for monitoring the quality of production and next year a Japanese fully-automated machining centre is planned to be set up.

Marian Wozniak was briefed on the decisions concerning the establishment of a joint Polish-Soviet enterprise to manufactore ultra-modern gear meant for the home market and for exports.

PUWP CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski visited the Belchatow industrial district to acquaint himself with the construction and operation of the biggest lignite mine and power station in this country.

Members of the party leadership also took part in celebrations marking the teacher's day. Alternate Political Bureau member of the PUWP CC Gabriela Rembisz called at the Technical University of Poznan, taking interest in scientific and educational tasks of the university, and in particular in the state and possibilities of its cooperation with the economy of the region and of the country and its assistance in solving concrete problems of economic practice.

SEJM RESOLUTION PASSED ON 1987 ANNUAL PLAN GOALS

AU061149 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 86 p 4

["Sejm Resolution on 1987 Central Annual Plan Assumptions"]

[Text] PAP -- The Sejm states that the implementation of the plan for the current year and forecasts concerning the results that its implementation will produce will determine the content of the Central Annual Plan for 1987.

Favorable forecasts concerning plan implementation results pertain to the following areas in particular:

Industry, a growth in output of more than 4 percent is projected;

Agriculture, an increase of about 2.6 percent in agricultural output is projected;

Efficiency, an improvement in managerial efficiency, an increase of about 4 percent in industrial labor productivity, a reduction in industrial material-intensiveness of between 1.5 and 1.8 percent; the positive indices for the material-and energy-intensiveness of national income are of a similar order;

An increase in foreign trade with the first payments area of about 5.5 percent;

The maintenance of investment levels within plan limits and improvements to the investment structure.

This indicates that growth trends have been consolidated.

The Sejm states that the results obtained so far are generally good but that there are areas in which 1986 Central Annual Plan targets are not being met. This applies in particular to the restoration of monetary and market equilibrium. The instruments that have been employed to curb inflation have proved to be insufficiently effective. The planned growth in exports to second payments area countries has not been attained and this has created problems for the importation of supplies and meeting debt servicing obligations. Housing construction programs are markedly behind schedule and there is a real danger that annual plan targets in this area will not be met.

The Sejm, states the resolution, charges the government with devising and putting into operation more effective mechanisms for curbing excessive wage growth. The Sejm deems it necessary that the government undertake actions to reduce negative phenomena during the remaining period for the implementation of this year's plan and that it accord these problems particular attention when formulating the Central Annual Plan for 1987.

The Sejm states that the main social goals and economic tasks contained in the Central Annual Plan 1987 are in line with the provisions of the preliminary draft National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90 and that these goals and tasks take into account current conditioning factors and provide for the acceleration of efficiency processes in the national economy -- in accordance with the provisions of the resolution adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress.

The Central Annual Plan provisions envisage:

A further improvement in the provision of foodstuffs and the satisfaction of demand for basic goods along with a simultaneous consolidation of market equilibrium and a reduction in inflation;

An improvement in the housing situation, to be obtained by expanding housing construction and intensifying repair work;

An expansion of the material base in education, an improvement in health care provision, and intensified environmental protection activities;

The Sejm is of the opinion that the projected indices for growth in national income, set at between 3.2 percent and 3.5 percent; industrial output, set at between 3 and 3.4 percent; and agricultural output, set at 1.5 percent, ought to be regarded as minimum ones and that efforts ought to be made to exceed these levels during the course of the plan's implementation.

These targets should be achieved with a growth in the labor force of 0.3 percent (which makes it necessary to intensify efforts to make more rational use of labor resources); an increase in the level of fixed assets of about 3 percent; and an increase in the supply of basic, fuels, and raw and intermediate materials used in production of 1.4 percent, which calls for increased thrift.

It is necessary to increase the use of intensive development factors. The Central Annual Plan provides for the following:

An increase in productivity of at least 3 percent;

A reduction in the energy-intensiveness of national income of between 1.8 and 2.1 percent and a reduction in the material-intensiveness of national income of between 1.4 and 1.7 percent;

The further acceleration of technological and organizational progress and the introduction in 1987 of new technologies and the manufacture of new products that are carries of technological progress.

Taking into account the necessity of expanding the economy's capacity for development, the Sejm deems appropriate the allocation of resources for consumption and development envisaged by the draft Central Annual Plan. The planned increase in consumption amounts to 2.1 percent and the Sejm believes that gross investment should increase by between 2.7 and 3 percent.

The Sejm believes that further work on the 1987 plan should take into account the effect of measures designed to restore market equilibrium. The projected 2.6 percent increase in the supply of goods to the market will not, when compared with the planned rate of increase in incomes, result in a significant reduction in inflation. The government should, therefore, take steps to eliminate inflation.

Investment is an important factor determining economic equilibrium and prospects for development. The Sejm considers it important that plan implementation discipline be increased in this area. The Sejm believes that investment should not exceed planned levels; that decisions concerning investment levels should be linked closely with the degree to which investment plans can be implemented; and that the structure and efficiency of investment processes ought to be improved.

The Sejm considers it appropriate that priority should be given to housing construction and is for the construction of at least 203,000 housing units and for consideration being given to the possibility of raising this number. The Sejm charges the government with including in the Central Annual Plan for 1987 appropriate steps and measures that will ensure that plan targets in the field of housing construction and repair work are met.

The Sejm deems it essential that the plan set out detailed institutional solutions that will enable the required growth in exports to be attained.

The Sejm, states the resolution, recommends that the government undertake effective steps to improve the quality of goods and services.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES AIR DEFENSE PARTY MEETING

AU080844 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 4-5 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the 3 October PZPR accountability-election conference of the Home Air Defense Forces in Warsaw]

[Text] General F. Siwicki began his speech by recalling the precongress party conference of the Home Air Defense Forces, which discussed their main party tasks. He said that these tasks are still closely connected with the current dangers to Poland's peace and security and stem from the U.S. policy of confrontation. The success of the Stockholm conference and the planned Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Reykjavik have stimulated our hopes that it will be possible to halt the further deterioration of international relations in the world. However, this hope does not release us soldiers from the duty of maintaining vigilance and watching the actions of NATO and the Bundeswehr, which is the backbone of the West European war potential of NATO. We are also concerned that revisionism is frequently presented in the FRG as an official government doctrine.

General F. Siwicki then recalled that the 10th congress did not end when its deliberations were closed. It continues to exist in our awareness and in our efforts to transform its resolutions into tasks for individual party organizations. The tasks of the Armed Forces have been detailed in a special schedule, which complements the basic programmatic and planning documents of the Ministry of National Defense. The leading requirement of this schedule is to ensure that the soldierly duty is more effective and is based on modernity and better organization and that every party member's activities are principled and consistent. Our main goal is to maintain combat readiness, improve the moral-political prowess of the troops, and foster high standards of socialist awareness of the military community.

These tasks are an overriding necessity for the Home Air Defense Forces, and that is why these forces have priority in the plans to improve the Armed Forces. As Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said, "air defense is the foremost area of Poland's defense. Its vigilant combat readiness and its reliability must always be superb."

I am pleased to know, General F. Siwicki continued, that the Home Air Defense Forces received much higher notes during the most recent inspection than was the case last year. This shows that the efforts of commanders and of party and youth organizations did produce the right results. This is also true of moral-political prowess, combat readiness, and the good cooperation with the air defense systems of our allies as attested to, for one, by our good combat firing at a Soviet range.

However, our training could still be improved by better activities, awareness, and professional commitment. Among other things, this applies to transmitting and processing radar information. Much can and should be done to improve general military training and the organization of soldiers' daily lives. Requirements placed on subordinates should be tigthened, but we should also show more solicitude for every soldier.

Your forces are called the "troops of the first 5 minutes," even though the time left for defense against aerial assaults is now even shorter. Regular officers and servicemen work under conditions of constant readiness and unceasing tension and carry out their tasks in small groups and at combat posts that are often remote from each other. It is therefore a good thing that this conference has devoted so much attention to ideoeducational work, which is a condition for achieving good results in this difficult service.

Referring to the party committee's statement that good progress had been made in the past few years in strengthening all party organization' responsibility for the correct educational activity of the ZMSP, F. Siwicki asked whether youth organizations had been adequately encouraged to look after soldiers during their off-time by providing rest rooms and by patronizing the present experiments in military ceremonial.

Discussing economic issues, F. Siwicki said that the Armed Forces pay special attention to thrift. We have a system of rational economic management, he said, as well as the necessary specific plans and programs for exploiting defense funds and for implementing investment policy. Party organizations should be adquainted with the ideological principles and contents of these documents in order to be able to assist the efforts of the service echelons.

In conclusion General F. Siwicki positively evaluated the work of the party cells of the Home Air Defense Forces and said that service results confirm this evaluation. Although the party organizations of the Home Air Defense Forces have a moral right to be satisfied with their successes, they must see and remove the shortcomings mentioned in the discussion.

The minister of national defense extended to all soldiers of the Home Air Defense Forces cordial greetings from General Wojciech Jaruzelski for their good party work and active service for the people. He wished them every success in service and in their private lives.

GORYWODA MEETS WITH SOVIETS ON COOPERATION

LD170359 Warsaw PAP in English 0614 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 15 -- Chairman of the Government Planning Commission, Vice-premier Manfred Gorywoda has met with chairman of the Soviet Government team for the development of ties between both countries Vladimir Lakhtin to discuss lines and forms of intensification of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. The two paid particular attention to the development of direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet industrial enterprises, acceleration of cooperative ties and implementation of scientific-technological progress.

BRIEFS

SZALAJDA RECEIVES CSSR MINISTER -- Warsaw, Oct. 15 -- Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda received today Czechoslovak Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Miloslav Boda. The two discussed socio-economic situation in both countries with particular regard to money-market balance and problems related to the organization of management and system of payments. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0614 GMT 16 Oct 86 LD]

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Talks With Totu

AU152209 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Talks began in Bucharest today between Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania, and Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is paying an official, friendly visit to our country.

Visits Memorial

AU161355 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1322 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 16/10/1986 -- On Thursday, E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, foreign minister of the USSR, who pays an official visit of friendship to Romania, laid a floral wreath at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Fight for the Liberty of the People and the Homeland, for Socialism.

Attending were represeneatives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the People's Council of the Romanian capital.

Sees Ceausescu

AU161938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/10/1986 -- on October 16, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who paid an official visit of friendship to Romania.

On the occasion, the Soviet foreign minister placed emphasis on the productive results of the talks he conducted during his stay in Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the visit was an expression of the fine relations between Romania and the Soviet Union and would contribute to the further growth of the Romanian-Soviet ties.

During the interview, the traditional links of friendship and manysided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples were highlighted and shown to have expanded continuously in line with the understandings that were reached at top level. It was pointed out that the long-term programme for the development of economic, technical and scientific collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union until the year 2000 offered a favourable framework for the more marked expansion of commodity exchanges, of cooperation in and specialization of production, with a view to meeting the requirements of the two countries' national economies to the greater extent.

Current problems of the world political life were also approached. President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that in the current international circumstances, which are extremely serious and complex, the fundamental problems were the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, and the ensurance of world peace. That is why, most responsible action was needed to halt the deployment of new missiles and new nuclear weapons in Europe, withdraw the ones in place, eliminate all nuclear arms and substantially reduce conventional weapons, take real steps towards disarmament and peace.

Referring to the recent Soviet-American summit in Iceland, the RCP general secretary stressed that its conclusion without palpable results should lead to intensified efforts for corresponding accords on the questions at issue and to intensified actions on the part of progressive forces, of all peoples to check the dangerous course of events and pass on to a new - type, bolder policy of detente, disarmament, collaboration and peace. In that context, emphasis was placed on the major role incumbent on Europe, on the European states in the resolution of the complex problems of the international life, more particularly, in the achievement of nuclear disarmament and the ensurance of peace in the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated his country's support to the Soviet Union's proposals for the achievement of disarmament, underscoring the special importance of furthering the dialogue so that corresponding solutions may be reached. The need was highlighted to work for the successful conclusion this year of the Vienna talks on the reduction of troops and weapons in central Europe. At the same time, it was stressed that everything possible had to be done for fine proceedings of the forthcoming conference on security and cooperation in Europe so that it may contribute to further steps toward disarmament, economic, technical, scientific and other cooperation among the states on the continent.

The determination of Romania and of the Soviet Union was emphasized to strengthen their cooperation in the world arena, to contribute actively to the resolution of the complex problems of the contemporary age, in the interests of all the states, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

The interview was attended by Iona Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

CEAUSESCU, LIBERIA'S DOE MEET AGAIN 15 OCTOBER

AU160835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2359 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 15/10/1986 -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe of the Republic of Liberia met again on Wednesday in the afternoon, at the State Council Palace. The new round of talks was especially devoted to the analysis of aspects of the world political life.

They emphasized the great importance attached to the problems of securing peace, considering that everything had to be done for halting the arms race, for marking real progress toward disarmament, nuclear above all.

Referring to the situation in Africa, solidarity was expressed with the struggle of the peoples in that continent for the eradication of any forms of domination and oppression, for the defence and consolidation of the national independence, for self-dependent development. In this spirit, it was emphasized that Romania and Liberia gave their active support to the struggle of the Namibian people, under the SWAPO (South West African People's Organization) leadership, for Namibia's full independence, firmly dect abolition of the policy of apartheid in South Africa and the securing of equal, democratic rights for all citizens of that country.

Propose Toasts

AU160837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0003 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/10/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania gave an official dinner on October 15 in honour of the president of the Republic of Liberia, Samuel Kanyon Doe.

The dinner was attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, members of the State Council and of the government, executives of central institutions and other officials.

Also present were the officials accompanying the president of the republic of Liberia during his visit to Romania.

During the dinner, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Samuel Kanyon Doe proposed toasts.

The national anthems of the two countries were played.

Doe Visits Constanta

AU161938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/10/1986 -- As part of the official visit of friendship he is paying to Romania, the president of the Republic of Liberia, Samuel Kanyon Doe, and the visiting officials arrived in Constanta County on October 16.

The liberation president is accompanied by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, and Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After visiting the state farming enterprise of Murfatlar, the Liberian head of state and the officials accompanying him took a trip on the Danube-Black Sea Canal aboard the "Dierna".

The Liberian president showed special interest in that large waterpower and navigation system considering it a telling expression of the Romanian experts' creativity and of the economic and technical potential of this country.

President Samuel K. Doe made afterwards for the seaside resort of Neptun where his resident is during his sojourn in Constanta County.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING FINNISH ENVOY

AU161905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/10/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday, October 16, Jussi Montonen, ambassador of the Republic of Finland to Bucharest, at the end of his mission in Romania.

Reference was made on the occasion to the ascending course of relations between Romania and Finland, and willingness was shown to further expand them both bilaterally and internationally.

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU SEND MESSAGE TO GDR LEADERS

AU091235 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 86 p 3

[Message sent by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, to Erich Honecker, SED general secretary; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, on their country's 37th National Day anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Berlin

Esteemed comrades,

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, we convey warm greetings and most cordial congratulations to you, to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people in the GDR.

During the period that has elapsed since that memorable event, the working people in the GDR, under the SED's leadership, carried out deep renewing changes in all the political and socioeconomic fields. The Romanian people follow with interest and rejoice sincerely in the outstanding achievements attained in the building of the developed socialist society in your homeland and in the implementation of the 11th SED Congress decisions.

We highly value the lasting relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between our parties and countries and we express our firm belief that, working together, in the spirit of the agreements and understandings reached at the highests level, the close relations between the RCP and the SED will continue to develop strongly and to diversify in all the fields of activity for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism. We also particularly value the fruitful cooperation between our countries in the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for promoting a policy of detente, peace, and broad cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

On National Day, we wish the Communists and all working people in the GDR new successes in the Socioeconomic development of their homeland, peace, and prosperity. We would like to extend to you personally best wishes for health and happiness.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

RCP POLITICAL BODY CONVENES CC PLENUM 22 OCT

AU142003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/10/1986 -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP met on October 14 under the chairmanship of Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu decided to call the plenary meeting of the Central Committee on October 22, 1986. [sentence as received]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING

AU141959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/10/1986 -- In its October 14 meeting, presided over by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, the State Council debated and endorsed the decree on instituting the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

According to the decree the title is to be conferred on countries and state and cooperative farming units that get from the entire planned agricultural area or from the whole planned stock of animals big productions, up to the requirements of the new agrarian revolution in Romania. Likewise, the title is to be conferred on the party and state activists, executives of socialist farm units, other cadres in agriculture, who make an outstanding contribution to achieving a modern, highly productive agriculture, to getting biggest crops from wide expanses of land. In the hierarchy of Romania's state distinctions, the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" stands equal to the title of "Hero of Socialist Labour". In the same meeting, the State Council endorsed a decree on transferring some forests and forest lands and forest plantations and forest belts to the direct administration of the forest units subordinated to the Ministry of Silviculture. The new normative act pursues the unitary and better administration of all forests and forest vegetation in Romania. Then the State Council endorsed the decree on convening the Grand National Assembly.

The State Council examined and ratified the convention between the Romanian and Soviet Governments on collaboration in frontier water administration, the convention between Romania and Yugoslavia on avoiding double taxation on income and wealth, the accord between Romania and Turkey on avoiding double taxation on income and wealth.

REPORT DISCUSSES POWER ENGINEERING PROJECTS

AU031054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0806 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/10/1986 -- This year as many as ten generator sets, with a combined installed power of 300 mw have been connected to the national electric power grid. They include sets NB. [as received] Six and Seven at the Iron Gates II hydroelectric plant, the first generator sets at the Ostrovu Mic waterpower plant on the Riu Mare, and at the Ipotesti waterpower station on the River Olt, as well as 50-mw generator sets at the thermal power plants at Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Govora, Holboca-Iasi and Brazi-2.

Building operations are well under way on other power engineering projects, such as a generator set at the Beresti hydroelectric plant on the River Siret, another one at the Riu Mare-Retezat waterpower station, a second generator set at Ipotesti and a third one at the Giurgiu thermal power plant; their combined generating capacity is of 252 MW. Other power units will be commissioned before year's end: the eighth generator set at the Iron Gates II waterpower station, and hydroelectric plants at Gura Lotrului on the River Olt, at Dragan in the Apuseni mountains, at Sasciori on the river Sebes, and coal-fuelled generator sets at the Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Holboca-Iasi, Govora and "Progresul"-Bucharest thermal power plants, as well as the first generator set of the Craiova-2 thermal power plant. Their combined capacity will stand at 481 MW.

As all those power engineering projects become operational in 1986, the power equivalent of all the relevant projects that came on stream over 1951-1960 will be added to the national electric power grid.

CANAK COMMENTS ON POST-REYKJAVIK SPEECHES

AU161227 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The speeches of Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev with which they addressed their nations as well as the world public after the meeting in Reykjavik have drawn as much attention as the meeting itself. It seems, however, that they deserve deeper study than what has been said about the meeting and the results of the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev. Here is Branislav Canak:

The reason for this assertion lies primarily in the fact that both speeches actually represent the continuation of the dialogue between the two statesmen. On the one hand, considering that there is not too much bitterness in either address, contrary to what was to be expected after everything that had happened, one is struck by the thought that not everything has been buried in Iceland. On the other hand, it is noticeable that apart from this unique additional dialogue, the speeches are dominated by views stated in such a way that both speeches give more explanation in the light of domestic needs. Reagan experienced the reactions of the American public which have objectively exceeded the value of the stakes [ulog] in the so-called presummit. This has therefore shown that both the official and unofficial American public wanted a turn in relations with the USSR so much that it was disappointed with the results of the meeting, which were inevitable. This is why, while blaming the other side, Reagan is forced to find a way for his accusations not to appear so serious and arbitrary as to shut the channels of understanding and hope that were painstakingly established. Hence, a note of optimism in his address to the nation. Prior to the November congressional elections, he is thus at least trying to make the meeting in Reykjavik remain, as one White House adviser stated recently, the October surprise for the Democrats.

Mikhail Gorbachev's address on Moscow television even more precisely points out the importance of the domestic political dimension of relations with the United States. In the case of the Soviets, this is a traditionally important dimension that does not exist on the other side, or can be disregarded. This is also stressed by Gorbachev when he says that the Reagan administration's refusal to accept Moscow's proposals for disarmament has as its final goal the aim of economically weakening Soviet power, the citizens' standard of living, and everything that could follow from this. It is clear that Reagan cannot accuse Moscow of this kind of thing. Up to now, this has been a kind of negotiating advantage for Washington which, if it exists for the sake of existing, does not lead anywhere. On the other hand, it would be understandable if an antithesis crystallizes in the USSR after a while and even prevails as an answer to this, an antithesis with the one and only meaning of the inevitability of political or state affiliation, all technologies, developed or less developed, would have only one military aim, and this would be to destroy the opponent. Who is the opponent, who is attacking and who is defending will not be important any more. Destruction knows no logic. It would be better than to stick to the logic of peace and understanding. In that sense it is encouraging that the door for negotiations is not shut.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON ATTACK IN JERUSALEM

AU161752 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpts] From Israel where the changeover of prime minister has been awaited for several days already, we have received the following news: Palestinian commandos attacked Israeli soldiers with hand grenades in the center of the old part of Jerusalem. The outcome is one dead and several dozens of people injured. Here is Nebojsa Jankovic, who is following Middle East affairs:

[Begin recording] First of all, I would like to say that this attack has dual symbolism, time and space. It happened exactly at the time when the change at the helm of Israel is supposed to take place, and it was a clear way of making known what is expected from this changeover. Second, the place chosen for the attack is the Wailing Wall, the holiest Jewish site, in front of which, apart from the faithful and a great number of tourists, Orthodox Jews also gather. It is in fact these fanatics who are the biggest advocates of increasing settlements in the occupied West Bank of Jordan, something which is also promised by the future prime minister, Shamir. As far as the people who conducted the assassination are concerned, the alleged confession of the PLO that it conducted the attack should be accepted with some reservation, mainly because the attack on Israeli soldiers in a busy place such as the center of the east part of Jerusalem, inevitably leads to victims among the civilian population. [passage omitted]

The West Wall or the Wailing Wall, which represents the remains of Solomon's Temple, is situated in the old part of Jerusalem which is surrounded by a protective wall. Al-Aqsa mosque is nearby and a little bit further away is the Holy Sepulchre in which, according to (?tradition), Jesus Christ is buried. We are therefore talking about the holy places of three religions, Judaism, Islam, and Christianity, which have been more or less coexisting even in occupied Jerusalem, the old part of Jerusalem. Thus, one should be concerned that this attack does not provoke the reaction of militant Jewish groups, whose members tried to attack al-Aqsa mosque even in the past. In any case, the latest attack by the Palestinian commandos on Israeli soldiers, irrespective of the fact that nobody in his right mind can agree with the choice of place and in particular with civilian victims, in my view after all points out the old truth, namely that we cannot fight terrorism only violently, but that one should also remove its causes. The causes in this case lie in the occupied Arab territories under Israeli domination. [end recording]

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 10 OCT

LD110308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The activity of the LC members and organizations in the Socialist Alliance is the theme of the third session of the LCY Central Committee, which is taking place in Belgrade today. The obligation to discuss these questions results, as Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said at the beginning of the session, from the stands and decisions of the 13 LCY Congress and the stands and decisions that could not be realized without setting in motion all the socialist forces that are oriented toward self-management, in the widest front of the Socialist Alliance.

In view of the extent and significance of these questions, the Presidium proposed to the Central Committee that following today's discussion a party debate should be organized on this theme, and that only then stands that represent a direction of activities for Communists in the Socialist Alliance should be adopted. The theses have been prepared as a basis for discussion, and after the plenum draft stands for the activity of the LC members and organizations in the Socialist Alliance will be drawn up.

At the beginning of the session tribute was paid to Branislav Simic, deceased member of the LCY Central Committee, with a minute of silence.

An introductory report on the first item on the agenda was submitted by Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee.

The first participant in the discussion, Bogdan Trifunovic, stressed that in any real attitude of Communists and the leadership of the LC toward the Socialist Alliance there is also expressed the real attitude toward self-managing democracy as a strategic orientation of Communists. Vacillations about this issue inevitably lead to instability, appearance of alien trends and the weakening of the stronghold of the LC among workers and people. [passage omitted:]

Nandor Major made some comments on the way the theses for this session has been prepared. When it is emphatically pointed out that Communists should find a way to ensure the implementation of the party policy in the SAWP, then the impression is being created that, on the one hand all the methods are allowed, and on the other, that the SAWP was only a ground for persuading working people to implement the policy that has already been established somewhere else. Major believes that in the theses it was necessary to differentiate duties and responsibilities of each of the two organizations. However, according to him, the most sensitive point is the question of differentiating between antisocialist forces since, as he stressed, with some movements and group acting outside the system it is possible to talk in the SAWP, but there are also those that could in no way be included in the Socialist Alliance. When we say that we cannot fight against them only with administrative measures and party anathemas, the impression is being created that instead of this they should be included in the SAWP.

Dwelling on the formulations in the thesis "state party or party state," Major said that the LC documents mentioned teamwork between the party, state and economic leadership, and not the existence of a party state and a state party as well. These terms, said Major, were used for the first time in a text entitled "The Present Crisis and the Necessity of Political Reforms," which contained a proposal for setting up a new party, which would be called the Alliance of Socialists. According to the author's concept of the text, there is, of course, no room for the Socialist Alliance as a front organization. But the reflection of its ideas is present in the term party state when we discuss the promotion of work of the Socialist Alliance, said Nandor Major.

Stressing that a part of the thesis dealing with sectarianism in the LC was well elaborated, Dusan Dragosavac noted that its lines also contained opportunism. These two phenomena, as he put it, lead toward inertia in the LC work, toward poor affirmation of its ideopolitical stands and weakness in the struggle against those opinions that are alien to Communists. Enumerating the consequences that could arise he mentioned the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, which everyone supports by words, but no one sufficiently implements in practice.

If we do not wage a sufficiently effective struggle against sectarianism and opportunism this could lead to mixing between our and foreign fronts and consequently to confusion, Dragosavac continued. We have an example of this in confusion about questions of theism and atheism, because some organizations on one side have a sectarian attitude to believers, while others have an opportunistic attitude to the exponents of clericalsim. We cannot, however, place on the same level mistakes made by individual LC members and orientations of some of the leading people in religious communities that support the ideas of Chetniks, fundamentalists and (?frankovci).

In some periods, and even today, we have been faced with nuclear ideas about so-called alternative movements, said Dragosavac, adding that such confusions shold be cleared up. We have social organizations that were founded before the LC, are successful and despite this, are not sufficiently present in public.

However, I am not in favor of considering, he went on, that the peaceful aspirations of our people are "covered" by the statements of official organs in specific situations, and I was also not in favor of the fact that for a long time we have been ignoring justified protests of the public in connection with Tara. The LC should be more active, acting through the Socialist Alliance and social organizations, in order that they may become broader, more diversified and more efficient in expressing the creativity of the citizens, whether they are theists or atheists. But if alternative movements are led by other forces, contrary to the LC line, we should clearly say that there is no room for Communists in them. This means that we must struggle for a greater ideopolitical purity in the LC ranks and establish what causes occasional confusion.

Stressing, among other things, that the LC has a clearly defined program, but that more emphasis should be placed on the action training of its membership in order that this program be realized, Dragosavac said success in the realization of the stabilization program on the ideological front requires greater LC unity. This would reduce chaos in the issue of intranational relations and avoid the fetishization of the nationalist issue in public. Through activities in the SAWP, the LC must be the exponent of the reaffirmation of all the nations and nationalities and of brotherhood and unity, he concluded.

All the bitter words and pungent truths said about the activity of the LC in the Socialist Alliance can be changed by a greater responsibility of communists. Otherwise, we will continue to repeat well-known statements that have no effect in practice, and this in itself means going backward, stressed Seniha Buljan. [passage omitted]

Assessing as positive the Central Committee's decision to pout this topic on the agenda, Rados Smiljkovic noted that the discussion on relationship between the ruling party and other organizations has already lasted a long time both in the East and the West. True, our discussion is really our own, but it should give a certain contribution to these world dilemmas. Precisely for this reason we should use a bi-monthly party discussion for a closer theoretic examination of these issues. [passage omitted]

Finally, Smiljkovic warned that the LC and the Socialist Alliance should not a priori be opposed to some new movements only because of fear for their abuse. In any case, there have been abuses of some of the existing organizations and associations. If we do not want something we must know why, but at the same time we must be aware that people always become self-organized when they cannot realize their interests through the existing institutions, said Smiljkovis in conclusion.

Communists should not be reconciled with the fact that the Socialist Alliance is in the focus of attention only in times of elections or the organization of other mass sociopolitial activities, said Milutin Vukasinovic. The SAWP should not be a copy of any other social subject, but the fact that its activity is based on the LC program should be used for a broad involvement of the peopie in the development jof socialist society. [passage omitted]

The current position of the yoiung generation will depend on the potential for the LC and the Socialist Alliance to detect, establish, and resolve their problems, said Nijaz Skenderagic, stressing that youth problems are not isolated and that they should not be understood as such. Not every loudly voiced dissatisfaction of young poeople is aimed against society. It can also be in their interest, said Skenderagic. He added that the blame for all the weaknesses in the work of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation is not only borne by its leadership; part of the responsibility is taken by the LC. [passage omitted]

There are reasons for the LC to radically change its attitude toward the SAWP, said Vukasin Loncar, stressing that it is absurd that in practice the SAWP has not yet achieved the role that it should have because of the democratic development of the system. [passage omitted]

For every Communist, the Socialist Alliance must be a job not restricted by working hours, said Radoje Kostadinovic. Stressing the importance of work in a local community, Kostadinovic noted that today it is more difficult to be a good president of a local community than a member of the LC. [passage indistinct]

During elections of SAWP organs we should insist that these include people who are ready to become involved, whether they are Communists or not.

Drawing attention to a need of Communists' greater involvement in the front, Ali Sabani pointed out that the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo yielded fewer results in those environments where it was led by Communists alone. For this reason, he added, further actions aimed at the stabilization of the situation should, through the Socialist Alliance, include the broadest circle of working people and citizens. [passage omitted]

It is not very convincing to preserve the situation in which Communists, otherwise a dominant factor in the forums of the Socialist Alliance, criticize the forums of the LC, while on the other hand Communists in the forums of the LC accept or develop such criticism and neither one nor the other change the state of affairs, noted Milan Uzelac. The critical attitude alone, he said, regardless of all the words and arguments in it, will not be fruitful unless the whole thing is directed toward a better relationship between criticisms and proposals and solution-seeking, however trivial. [passage omitted]

It is the responsibility of the LC to develop and consider different ideas and alternatives in the Socialist Alliance and within it to develop a dialogue, and even a discussion that does not always coincide with LC stands, said Borut Suklje. By this I mean that we should overcome a stand according to which it is possible to hush up different theories and ideological concpets, or to introduce an administrative ban on their influence on people. The method of the political activity of the SAWP and the LC members must be opposite; it must encourage democratic and argumentative discussions between representatives of different theories and ideological concepts. The SAWP must therefore open its doors to all the working people and citizens, all the individuals and groups who wish in a responsible and argumentative way to have discussions within a legitimate political space. This is a political dimension of democratic pluralism, but not as a multiparty system -- which would disqualify such discussions in advance -- but as a possibility of a political expression and activity within the framework of the Socialist Alliance.

Connecting today's discussion with the November LCY Central Committee session on the training of LC organs and organizations for the realization of the tasks of the 13th LCY Congress, Vinko Hafner stressed that the LC could successfully realize its social role only by persistent and real activities in the SAWP. In the same way, the Socialist Alliance can reaffirm itself as a successfull front of organized socialist forces only if it sticks to a united LC. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the discussion, Milanko Renovica stressed that the Socialist Alliance, as the broadest form of the self-management of working people and citizens, in which they express their different social interests, can successfully realize its role only if the LC carries out a consistent activity in the front as the vanguard of the working class and the factor of the socialist awareness of working masses. In order for the LC, in the current difficult economic situation and conditions of stagnation in socialist self-management, to successfully bridge the gap between what is proclaimed and what is real, needed for the consistent and uncompromising implementation of the 13th LCY Congress, it must be better organized and it must develop the method and content of its work and also act in the front of organized socialist forces as an internal cohesive factor by its force and clarity of the aims and stands it is advocating. Therefore, it is not by accident, Renovica said, that in modern conditions the LC, by its own transformation and action and organizational training, stimulates a more intensive and specific activity in the Socialist Alliance and other organized socialist forces. Only through such political activity can it realize and constantly reaffirm its leading ideopolitical role in the socialist self-managing development. This means, he stressed, that it is the responsibility of the Communists to see that the Socialist Alliance acts and develops itself, as Kardelj used to say, not as a kind of supra-organization, but as a form of democratic organization of initiatives, agreement-seeking, and broad social action.

The LC alone cannot wage and win the struggle for overall social transformation, for a speedier way out of the crisis, the further development of socialist self-management, the consolidation of the country's defense capacity, its successful material and social development or for the consolidation of equality and the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. This struggle can only be won by the working class and all our working people and citizens, organized within the broadest democratic front of socialist forces and the LC as the leading ideopolitical factor of the socialist revolution.

It is the priority task of the LC to encourage the creative and action force of the Socialist Alliance and to orient it toward resolving topical social and economic problems. Communists must work on more quickly overcoming weaknesses and problems encountered in the organization and activity of the Socialist Alliance, such as paralellism, forum-like work, forum linking of the front's subjects, insufficient activity, social foundations, poor correlation in the process of delegate decisionmaking in the assemblies of sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities, inadequate work in sections, pehnomena of sectarianism and fresh forms of transmission, particularly toward the organs of state administration. All this reduces and narrows the social role of the Socialist Alliance in practice, said Fenovica, weakens the democratic influence of working people and citizens upon the guidelines for the establishment and realization of the policy of socioeconomic development, the successful funcitoning of individual subjects in the political system and the resolving of topical vital problems of working people and citizens. These create presuppositions for more intensified administrative regulations, statist-bureacratic practice, technocracy and anti-self-managing behavior.

By the broadness and practice of its democratic activity and contact with all the working strata on the platform of socialist self-management and the gains of the socialist revolution, the SAWP will continually enrich its practice aimed at the consolidation of the status of a working man in associated labor and at the development of self-managing production relations, which eliminates various intermediaries and different kinds of state-ownership monoplies.

This will contribute to the constant development and promotion of intranational relations and to the implementation of the policy of national equality, and also to the enrichment of activities of broad working strata in their struggle for the realization of concrete historic interests of the working class and joint interests of working people and citizens, Renovica stressed.

Renovica noted that the Socialist Alliance was successful in numerous environments at resolving many issues concerning solidarity, reciprocity and joint interests, but that its activities must be even more concrete and effective. The LC must, through its immediate and creative actions, ensure political and action unity and joint activity of all the socialist forces of society, stressed Renovica.

In the continuation of the session, Renovica pointed out that the actions, initiated by the members of the organizations and organs of the LC in the Socialist Alliance, must be carried out with a clearly-defined and concrete attitude. We can no longer reconcile ourselves with the practice by which initiatives from the grassroots are most frequently lost in generalized formulations. Today, when we are faced with the economic crisis and other social problems, it does not suffice only to be critical and to explain social reality. Communists must be trained and direct an enormous all-people action and to radiate energy for the changing of the existing unfavorable situation.

This requires, Renovica pointed out, continual democratization of relations both in the LC and in society, as well as an ability to act by the strength of one's own conviction and not from positions of power. The present social moment is such that it requires verbal disucssions and the description of the state of affairs to be turned into action. It is necessary to develop such a social practice so that the LC, as part of the front, assisted by the mobilization of a wide circle of working people and citizens, openly opposes every anti-self-managing and anti-socialist behavior, which is contrary to the nature and character of our socialist self-managing society. Acting within the Socialist Alliance, Communists and LC organs and organizations must listen to the voice of a working man and must implement mass initiatives in the SAWP, which will then be made concrete, said Milanko Renovica, among other things.

Today we should not insist on or search for the attainment of some sort of dreamt-up consensus based around some theses that are perhaps very radically formulated and that could also be disputable for some people, because in this phase, this is only possible if accompanied by a great degree of generalization and watering down. This would bring us a peaceful discussion without the struggle of views within a party dialogue which should show what the differences are and enable the attainment of a higher degree of real unity in the views of Communists on these questions, Milan Kucan said.

Advocating a concrete, clear debate, Kucan assessed that the degree of generality that we are accustomed to in our documents has led to a situation in which these documents no longer irritate, provoke, or motivate anyone. Everyone thinks that they refer to others and not to himself whereas, all together, we think that this relates to the federation and the practice of the federal organs because they are, after all, to blame for everything.

The LC cannot live off past labor, from the merits of the uncontroversial and the grandiose, from the authority that the party had and still has in the class, society, and world. We do not have the rights to live like this. Today we must prove the ability of the LC through actions, through the attitude toward the problems and contradictions of society and make our mark as a collective intellectual and a collective revolutionary.

Speaking of the importance of the deomocratization of the LC and society, Kucan stressed the need for the respect of other views because then there would perhaps not be so many and such virulent attacks on the constitution, the law on associated labor or systemic solutions. The lack of readiness to more rapidly change some solutions had led us into a situation in which we are now, for example, even attacking the principle of delegating the responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development, the principle that everyone lives from their own labor, the principle of solidarity, principles on which educational reforms were constructed and so forth. In this atmosphere it is possible for it to be claimed that the constitution is [word indistinct] by the very people who created it. This, Kucan stressed, requires the opening up of the institutions of the political system, and the expansion of political initiatives for all social forces. [passage omitted]

After the debate, the Central Committee authorized the Presidium to approve draft stances for the action of members and LC organizations in the SAWP, on the basis of theses, stances from the introductory speech, and discussions at today's session, which will be sent for broad party debate lasting until 15 December.

The Central and provincial Committees of the LC and the LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army will organize and sum up the debate and send the results to the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [passage omitted]

The central Committee authorized the LCY Central Committee Presidium to approve the draft stances on the action of members and LC organizations in the SAWP, on the basis of demands and proposals from the broad party debate, thesis and today's discussion on these questions, and send them to the Central Committee to be adopted.

The LCY Central Committee today adopted the orientation program of work up to July next year.

SERB LC BODY ON ATTACKS AGAINST SYSTEM

AU082205 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The session of the Commission for Ideological Activity in Culture of the LC Central Committee of Serbia, which was devoted to the tasks of the LC of Serbia in implementing the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress and the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia, has sharply criticized nationalist, separatist, and unitarianist pehnomena in culture. Here is a report by Nanad Manojlovic and Mirjana Trajkovic:

[Passage omitted] Those several months since the past congresses have shown, Eduard Ile said in his introductory speech, that there is no resolute hand efficient activity in culture among Communists:

[Begin Ile recording] Culture has always been and remained a good soil for the manifestation of nationalist and generally antisocialist and anticommunist tendencies and phenomena. It is not only at the writers' association that antisocialist ideas are advocated. Tendencies of a similar kind also appear among members of other artists' associations and among cultural workers. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The debate most pertained to the need for a harsher struggle against nationalism in all communities. [passage omitted]

Milenko Markovic, member of the Presidium of the LC Central Committee of Serbia, also took part in the debate. He spoke about unacceptable messages and the misuse of science for political purposes, which is expressed in the draft memorandum on the situation in Yugoslav society prepared by the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Considering the topicality of the subject and the interest of the public, we shall here give rather long excerpts from Milenko Markovic's speech:

[Begin Markovic recording] [passage omitted] It seems that the ideological opponents of our system are surprised by the unity achieved at the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia and the 13th LCY Congress and by the resoluteness to confirm that unity in action by removing the social causes of the crisis we are in. In fear of the consolidation of the LC ranks after the congresses, which will reduce the possibility of bringing confusion and deepening the crisis, and in fear of thereby then losing their chance, ideological opponents have become impatient and are in a hurry to enter the political scene by all means. [passage omitted]

A large number of articles in newspapers, magazines, journals, and published books that accuse the LCY of not having freed itself from the Stalinist and Comintern heritage, that demand a multiparty system and that talk about the position of the Serbian people from nationalist and chouvinist positions, as well as the recent open attacks against Tito, Kardelj, and others, show that what is involved are not cases of coincidence, but a well-organized and synchronized action, that is, open antisocialist and nationalist assults. What is characteristic here is that opponents of different hues, ranging from bourgeois rightists to bureaucratic-statist forces, from anarcho-liberals to quasi-leftists, and, above all, the nationalists who are active under auspices of some guild associations, scientific and cultural institutions and the editorial boards of some literary papers and magazines are United and allied around the theses mentioned. [passage omitted]

That what is involved is not a coincidence is shown by the fact that there is a personal union between a part of the management of the Serbian Writers Association and several members of the Serbian Science Academy, one of whom is most directly active in preparing the so-called memorandum on the situation in Yugoslav society [apparent reference to Antonije Isakovic, writer and vice president of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts] [passage omitted]

In many positions in this text one recognizes the already well-known opinions of some people that have long been in confrontation with the LC policy. The text starts from real problems, known difficulties, and indisputable faults in our society, but the LC disagrees considerably with its authors, both in the analysis of the causes of the crisis and in the solutions offered.

This text, although still a draft, has the ambition of offering a scientific view of the social crisis and the way out of it, but what is actually involved is an attempt to prepare a political document that in its essence should represent a complete and finished antisocialist, antiself-managing, and nationalist platform and call for political action to destroy our system and break Yugoslavia apart. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The greatest part of the memorandum pertains to intranational relations and the Yugoslav federation, Milenko Markovic pointed out. The authors of the text started from the assessment that the causes of the disintegration of Yugoslavia are in alleged mistakes in the Communist Party's national policy of 1939 which, according to them, had been constantly directed against the interests of the Serbian people. In this conection, Milenko Markovic said the following:

[Begin Markovic recording] [passage omitted] According to those theses, the vital interests of the Serbian people were already harmed at the second session of the AVNOJ (Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia), and a permanent coalition of Croatia and Slovenia that is anti-Serbian in its essence was created then, and that coalititon was firmed up by the years-long cooperation between Tito and Kardelj. The text's authors accuse Croatia and Slovenia of the fact that the Serbian economy is lagging behind. The real meaning of this accusation is the question whether one can continue together, that is, the intention to estrange the Serbian people from the Slovene and Croatian peoples. [end recording]

The LC of Serbia is not against the Serbian Academy of Sciences, but it cannot allow those abuses with political purposes that are attempted by several members of this insitution, Markovic said. It is hard to believe, Markovic pointed out, that the entire Serbian academy of Sciences and Arts supports and backs the attitudes of the memorandum. Therefore, the LC expects that the Serbian Academy will make its views regarding the text of the memorandum clear, Milenko Markovic pointed out at the session of the Commission for Ideological Activity in Culture of the LC Central Committee of Serbia.

DAILY CRITICIZES SERB NATIONALISTIC 'PROGRAM'

AU122022 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 86 p 11

["Excerpt" from Aleksandar Djukanovic article "The Offer of Hopelessness," carried in Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI on 24 September]

[Excerpts] In its 30 to 70 pages, [as published] the draft memorandum of the commission headed by Antonije Isakovic, vice president of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, which is entitled "The Position of Serbia and the Serbian People" states that the policy that has been carried out since the times of the Comintern has endangered the Serbian People and thereby the stability of Yugoslavia.

The position of Serbia, the memorandum says, should be viewed within the context of the political and economic domination of Slovenia and Croatia, because, as Slovenes and Croats formed their national communist parties before the war, they therefore gained decisive influence in the Yugloslav Communist Party Central Committee and their political leaders become arbiters in all political questions during and after the war. According to authors of the memorandum, the "permanent coalition" between Croatia and Slovenia is anti-Serbian in its essence. [passage omitted]

In order not to base everything upon old theses, the authors present a new one according to which AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] was almost "faked" or, at least, that in preparing and deciding upon the AVNOJ decisions and all postwar constitutions, Edvard Kardelj "also built in his personal attitudes" in the foundations of the social order. All this, together with constant accusations that it is oppressive, unitarianist, centralist, and police-like, has resulted the Serbian people's not being able to achieve equality in Yugoslavia, although it sacrificed the most in creating Yugoslavia.

Delegates Who "Happened To Be There" [subhead]

Since, according to the authors of the memorandum, the Antifascist Council of Serbia was founded in 1944 only after the second AVNOJ session and the Communist Party of Serbia was founded after the war, there were no real representatives of Serbian people and party at the second AVNOJ session. The representatives at the session, according to them, were delegates from Serbian military units and members of the Supreme Command, who happened to be on the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina at the time. The delegates from other republics, on the other hand, came to the session from their territories and had behind them national political organizations with developed positions and programs. On the basis of this, one concludes that during the war, Serbia was already not on an equal footing -- either formally or essentially -- when decisions of long-term significance for future state order were being adopted. [passage omitted]

The memorandum fails to say anything new about Kosovo, but puts forward the basis that the Serbian people in Croatia are under the pressure of discrimination. According to the authors, the Serbian people in Croatia are not only cut off culturally from their center [matica], but the center has nowhere near the opportunity to be informed about its fate and its economic and cultural position that some Yugoslav nations have to maintain links with their fellow-nations. And not only this; the memorandum puts the question of the integrity and culture of Serbian people in all of Yugoslavia as the vital question of the people's survival and development.

The authors have managed to make it clear to every citizen of this country that this text of Isakovic's commission represents a chauvinist whirlpool by saying that "if one excludes the period of the Independent State of Croatia, Serbs in Croatia have never in the past been so endangered as they are today."

Since, according to the authors, the Serbian people are the only ones not to have solved their national question or to be given a state as have other nations, one should call on them to rise up. True, the authors have covered that call with a proposal about a refendum of the Serbian people "which alone is entitled to create its destiny." One demands the establishment of the "full national and cultural integrity of the Serbian people irrespective of the republic or province they may be living in." [passage omitted] Isakovic's commission offers to Serbian people a social and national program walking the tightrope between the "depressive mood of Serbian people to which it has been led by others" and the "more and more violent Serbophobia being shown" by others. They threaten more drastic demonstrations of the national sensitivity of the Serbian people, demonstrations that can be inflammable, even dangerous.

At the conclusion of the memorandum, the authors predict "further partition" of Yugoslavia. The Serbian people, they say, cannot calmly expect a future in such a Yugoslavia. One must therefore open the possibility to all nations in Yugoslavia to state their tendencies and intentions. This is the first, the last and the only recognition of any possibilities and rights of other peoples in the memorandum. In such a case, they say, Serbia would also be able to decide about its national interest. [passage omitted]

According to the authors of the memorandum, both before and after the war, the LC served Comintern and Stalin in their anti-Serb policy and so far it has lived off the "rent of the revolution" [Revolucionarna renta]. According to them, a stage of development of the Yugoslav community and Serbia is now ending with a historically worn out ideology. Therefore, according to them, one should start everything new. [passage omitted]

Science established a long time ago that nationalism comes out when it is allowed to do so by opportunism, timidity, and the need to be liked by everyone at any cost on the part of socialist forces in general, and the LC in particular. This truth also applies to Serb nationalism which has received its most open program in the draft memorandum drawn up by Isakovic's commission, and also applies to the LC which, in fear of losing its democratic appearance, often starts allowing opportunism, fearfulness, and disunity to "mistreat" its revolutionary soul.

Aktiv Explains 'Memorandum'

AU152036 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1400 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the City of Belgrade LC endorsed the report on the realization of the operative tasks on cooperation between Belgrade and Kosovo. The presidium members were also informed about the session of the Communist aktiv of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts which last night rejected the text of the so-called memorandum of the academy on the state of affairs in Yugoslav society. Here is Mirjana Trajilokovic:

Dusan (?Mitrevic] informed the presidium members in detail about the session of the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts which lasted 6 hours last night. Despite the fact that different views were expressed, the debate was constructive and [word indistinct], said (?Mitrevic), and then presented the objection to the memorandum that was also shown to the academicians last night. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

The conclusions of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts were conveyed by the academy's aktiv representative and a Communist, Dr Ljubisa Pakic. The text was rejected last night, but let us hear Academician Rakic.

[Begin recording] The aktiv of the Communists of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts concluded the following: First, the articles published by VECERNJE NOVOSTI on 24 and 25 September this year about the alleged memorandum of the academy have caused bitterness and were rejected by the aktiv as unfounded and malicious. The aktiv members (?rejected) the qualification of the assessment that was given in these articles that appeared in the press. Second, the material that the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts worked on went to the media against the will of the commission and other organs of the academy, and was misused. In connection with this, it has caused considerable disturbance and this is why the aktiv at its session discussed the newly created situation. Third, the text in question was in a preparatory phase and had encountered a number of objections within the commission itself. This is why the commission decided that certain parts of the text should be replaced. As a result, new texts were prepared and all views that were not substantiated by scientific facts were rejected. And fifth [as heard], the aktiv was of the opinion that the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts can and should participate in important scientific and social problems and that there are real reasons for work on this important job to continue. [end recording] [passage omitted]

SERBIAN FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD082124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Republican Social Council for Relations with Foreign Countries of the SR of Serbia at a session today discussed world technological development and the position of our country and our economy in present world technological trends.

At the same session, Milovan Markovic was elected President of the Republican Social Council for Relations with Foreign Countries of the SR of Serbia.

DNEVNIK ATTACKS ARTICLE ON SERB-CROAT RELATIONS

LD111822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- "What Zivko Kostic writes in GLAS KONCILA of 12 October surpasses in its stupidity, irrationality, bigotry, paranoid blindness, sarcasm, and enormity the hack writers of the prewar Macek-inspired and idiotic hack writers, and Lavlevic's grovelers both in the anti-Yugoslav press in the Independent State of Croatia and among emigres today."

This is stressed by the Novi Sad DNEVNIK in an article entitled "The Word of a Bigot". Kostic, as a fictitious Don Yere, says: We Croatians have called our academy The Yugoslav Academy of Art and Science, whereas Serbs call their academy the Serbian Academy of Art and Science. Croatians, therefore, are better Yugoslavs than Serbs.

True, DNEVNIK observes, Kostic does not use exactly these words. As usual, he has found a way of giving his filthy thoughts an air of refinement.

The reason for Kostic's obscure and utterly dark politics, given a gloss with words, DNEVNIK shows, is a lengthy article by Vasilije Krestic "On the Genesis of Genocide of Serbs in the Independent State of Croatia in the Period up to World War II", in KNJIZEVNE NOVINE of 15 September. In the space available to him (as he himself says) Krestic lists a large number of examples of the intolerance of Croatians toward Serbs,, and this, so to speak, from time imemorial to the first few decades of this century.

There should be no doubt as to the credibility of Krestic's examples, DNEVNIK states. However, the paper does have reserves about the partial manner in which Krestic threats his subject matter adding that although it stands that in Croatia there was intolerance toward Serbs, at the same time there were also examples of efforts to bring Serbs and Croatians together, toward cooperation, brotherhood, and friendship. Many of the prominent Croatian personalities whose word was respected in Croatia's public and political life, used to put the equation sign between Serbianness and Croatianness. Krestic fails to mention these examples. It could be said in his favor though that his intention was to examine only the roots of divisions that eventually led to the savagery of the Ustasha supported and incited by the top echelons of the Catholic Church. And so, by leaving out an essential factor in the history of relations between Croatians and Serbs, Krestic can be described, on the basis of his text, as being impartial.